The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Bishop Ames has accepted the appointment as member of the Sioux Commission.

—English merchants are selling American iron at Wolverhampton at $35 per ton.

—Rear Admiral John Decamp, on the retired list, died at Burlington on Thursday morning.

—An incendiary fire on Thursday destroyed the Norwood wooden mills at Mystic, Conn. Loss $100,000; insurance $80,000.

—St. John's Day was celebrated in Louisville by a grand parade of *Masons*, and a picnic for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home.

—Judge E. B. Crocker, one of the promoters of the C. R. R., and formerly a member of the *Supreme* Court of California, died at Sacramento, of softening of the brain.

—The Ohio Republican State Central Committee has decided to open the campaign at Marion, Lawrence county, on July 31st. The meeting will be addressed by R. B. Hayes and others.

—The President, at the request of many prominent politicians of Kansas, has recalled his letter of a recent date to Internal Revenue Collector Anthony of Kansas, asking for his resignation.

—It is probable that the miners found in the Black Hills will not be disturbed at present, as the Government does not propose to furnish free transportation back to Cheyenne for all the adventurers found there.

—Colonel Hunton, Chief Engineer of the Scioto Vrliey Railroad, in Ohio, states that the ground has been broken, and the grading of the road bed commenced, and that the work will be vigorously pushed to completion.

—The editorial excursion, composed of about three hundred representatives of the press of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia arrived at Wichita, Ks., last evening.

—A dispatch from Victoria says Her British Majesty's ship Myrmidon and the steamer Otter have arrived with the officers and crew of the Saranac, and such property as was saved from the wreck, including the steam launch and four boats.

—The receipts of the Centennial Tea Party at Titusville on Thursday evening were two thousand dollars. The entertainment was given on the grounds of Hon. George K. Anderson, the high ornamentation of which, together with the decorations for this special occasion, made it a scene of rare magnificence.

—The bidding at the sale at Leavenworth, on Thursday, for the winter's collection of Cheyenne and Arrapahoe buffalo robes, was spirited, there being representatives from the largest houses in New York and Chicago. The present sale was unusually interesting, owing to the short crop growing out of the Indian troubles.

—In the Cottonwood and Arkansas Valleys, Ks., the farmers are in the midst of the wheat harvest, and fine or larger crops have never been gathered in any State during any season. It is estimated that the valleys of the Arkansas and Cottonwood alone will produce over six million bushels of wheat.

—Postmaster General Jewell arrived at Columbus yesterday afternoon. He visited points of interest about the city. In the evening he was serenaded by the Hayes clubs, white and colored. He responded in a short speech. He was then escorted to the residence of Gen. S. M. Comly, editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, where an elegant reception was held. Those participating embraced State officers, Judges of the Supreme Court and a large number of prominent citizens of both political parties.

—Gen. N. P. Banks arrived in Memphis on Thursday morning, and was met at the depot by a committee from the Council, Masonic fraternity and two companies of military, and escorted to the Peabody Hotel, where the Mayor welcomed him in a short speech, to which General Banks made a felicitous reply. Soon afterwards he was escorted to the Court square, where a large number of Masonic organizations were drawn up, and was welcomed by the Grand Master, A. J. Wheeler, and made a brief reply. At night he delivered an oration on Masonry at James Park to an immense audience.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The United States Courts—Getting Down to Business—Interesting Cases Disposed of—Personal Notes.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 23, 1875.

The U. S. Circuit and District courts have now come down to business and are disposing of cases in fine order. Tuesday the Circuit Court disposed of a number of unimportant cases in a short time, when the case of Peter Billmeyer et al., administrators of the estate of Martin Billmeyer, deceased, vs. The Guardian Life Insurance company was taken up. This case has been pending for a long time, and was an action to recover the amount of an insurance policy on the life of deceased. Martin Billmeyer, it will be remembered, was convicted of violating the internal revenue laws in the distillation of whisky, and sentenced to serve a few months a the Lycoming county jail. In August, 1869, he managed to get out of prison and proceeded to the rear end of the lot of Mr. Hays, on William street, now occupied by St. Paul's Lutheran church, where he hid himself in a clump of bushes and committed suicide. The insurance company refused to pay the policy and an action was commenced in the court to recover. Yesterday a compromise was effected, however, without going to trial, by the defendants handing over $4,893.54 in payment of the debt and costs.

At the close of the day the case of Mercur and Vincent vs. the Imperial Insurance Company was taken up. It occupied the attention of the Court the rest of the day and Wednesday.

In the District Court Tuesday was passed in disposing of a number of bankrupt cases. Wednesday there were a number of criminal cases called up, and strange to say the defendants all plead guilty.

PUBLISHING A "JAKEY."

Among them was the case of United States vs. W. J. Herrington, charged with sending obscene literature through the mail. Herrington published a filthy little sheet called the "Ranger," which attacked a number of respectable families in Williamsport, and published the most obscene personalities about everybody. The idea was to get money for blackmailing people in that way. He was very successful for awhile, and levied a great many contributions from persons who were afraid of being attacked by him. About a year ago he was charged with the offense above named and lodged in jail. The Court room was crowded with spectators who were anxious to hear the testimony, but they were all doomed to disappointment, for when Herrington was brought before the Court he plead guilty. He is an eccentric personage, has blonde hair which he allows to grow down over his shoulders, and acts as if he was not right witted. He is a bad man though and deserves severe punishment.

PERSONAL.

The newspaper men are very clever gentlemen, especially Mr. Maginnis, local editor of the *Gazette and Bulletin*. The Herdic House is now sheltering some important personages of the State. Besides the officers of the Court, ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, Mr. Charles R. Buckalew, Representative Wolfe, (the "spunky" member of the Legislature), Hon. Alex McClinre, and a number of others are stopping there, most of whom engaged in a grand hop given at the hotel last evening.

This afternoon the corner stone of the Home for the Friendless was laid, amid interesting services, ex-Governor Curtin and Alex McClure being the orators of the occasion.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Herdic House is beautifully located, with a magnificent park surrounding it. It is very ably managed by the Superintendent, Mr. Theodore Hill, formerly Prothonotary of Lycoming county and a member of the State Legislature. He is indeed a genial host, and beloved by all his guests, who want for nothing that is in his power to give. He will be kept in kind remembrance by all.

THE PITTSBURGHERS.

R. H. Herr, Esq., (Benton) is the argumentative person here. Not an hour passes, excepting when he is sleeping, that he does not enter into an argument on political questions. He is the life of the place. The news regarding the important arrests of counterfeiters in Pittsburgh was welcomed with great joy here by the Court officials.

JUROR.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Great Trial Ended at Last.

Judge Neilson's Charge to the Jury.

No Verdict at Ten O'Clock Last Night.

The Court Adjourned Until This Morning.

A Card from Mrs. Tilton.

She Swears that All the Accusations Against Her and Beecher are False.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1875.

The Court room was crowded again this morning. Mr. Beecher and his wife sat among the Plymouth throng. Tilton was early in his seat. Judge Neilson entered the Court room a few minutes before the hour of opening. He said that, under the circumstances, he would be compelled, on an examination of the affidavits, to deny the application for re-opening the case, and, in accordance with Beecher's request, the papers were filed with the Clerk of the Court.

Judge Neilson's Charge.

Judge Neilson then stated that the jury might retain their seats, if they so desired, while he delivered to them the charge. After congratulating the jury on the approaching close of their labors, and as ying that he had habitually refrained from stating his own opinion on questions of fact, he said: It is your duty to accept fully and without a shade of mental reservation the rules of law stated; but on the other hand, I wish to pay a like degree of respect to your great office. You are the sole judges of the weight of the testimony and of the credibility of the witnesses. A sense of this restrains me from commenting on the proofs at large and from indicating to you what my own opinions may be on the questions of fact involved. Your recognition of that, as your relation to the Court and to the cause, is due to the oath you have taken to render a true verdict according to the evidence. My recognition of it is due not only to you, but to those parties, as the moral force of a verdict depends largely on the fact that it is the unbiased opinion of twelve men selected from the body of our citizens, and in the most solemn form known to our laws, consecrated to the service.

Too Much Testimony to Quote.

He then stated that the counsel had extracted so much testimony from the one hundred and eleven witnesses that if he was to quote it to them they would not reach their deliberations until days hence, weary and exhausted. The pleading had been stated in their hearing, and they understood that the charge of adultery lay at the bottom of it.

The Judge said that some of the testimony relates to the principal question in the issue—some of it to the credit due to certain witnesses; some to the mere question of damages. The pleadings have been stated in your hearing. You perceive that the charge of adultery denied by the answer, lies at the foundation of the case. Upon the issue thus joined, the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff. You are also to understand the evidence should be such as to carry conviction to the minds of just and prudent men; should point to the actual guilt more directly than to any other reasonable hypothesis. The wrong charged in the complaint might be proved by direct or by circumstantial evidence, but such a charge is not usually proved, or, indeed, provable by direct and positive evidence.

Why the Charge Cannot be Proved.

The reason is obvious. In most instances, when under social restraints, an apparent proper intimacy degenerates into licentious acts; the evil intent in life put on the garb of innocence. To such cases, to all cases of doubt and difficulty, the law of evidence, searching and flexible, applies peculiar tests, presumptions and inferences drawn from facts and from conduct, according to the dictates of experience, so that finally the question of guilt or innocence may be determined by the jury in the light reflected by the surrounding circumstances.

Illustrations.

Judge Neilson cited a few simple illustrations, and stated with reference to a case of this character they may enable you to understand sufficiently the precise purpose and the difference between the direct, circumstantial and presumptive evidence. If a witness should testify that he had seen actual commission of the sexual act charged, it would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a witness should testify that the wife and the paramour, (defendant) had occupied the same room all night in such a manner as tended to the conclusion they had slept together, or if he had admitted his guilt, that would be circumstantial evidence. If to a letter received by the defendant explicitly charging him with adultery, he answered, simply saying: "I am sorry, and hope to be forgiven;" or if on being thus charged in a conversation by one having an interest in the matter, he had made no answer whatever, and by a natural process of reasoning, would be presumptive evidence.

The Principal Question.

The Judge said that circumstantial evidence must be acted on very cautiously; the evidence bearing on the principal question —that of adultery—may be taken up in its order, thus: First, as to the writing referred to; secondly, as to the oral admission; thirdly, as to the tacit or implied admission; and fourthly, as to the general conduct of the defendant. I propose briefly to call your attention to some of the more important matters falling under each of these heads. Your conclusions should not be drawn from one of these classes of evidence, but from all the testimony on this branch of the case combined. In taking up the writings referred to, you will observe that the plaintiff's letter of the 26th of December, 1870, demanding that defendant should leave his pulpit and the city, was

The First Overture of Hostility.

That demand was withdrawn at an interview had by the parties at Moulton's, on the evening of December 30, 1870. The plaintiff claims that that was in deference to the wish of his wife. At that time a paper written by Mrs. Tilton in respect to her relation to the defendant, was held by Moulton. The copy of it which the plaintiff had was torn up after having been read or stated to the defendant, and the original was also torn up afterwards by Mrs. Tilton with her husband's assent. The proof of the contents of that paper was ruled out because the writing was a confidential communication by the wife to her husband, and because he was a party to its destruction, but that the writing was no deservation, as no charge written by Mrs. Tilton could have been evidence against the defendant. That same evening Mr. Beecher, with the assent of the husband, called on Mrs. Tilton. He then obtained the paper commonly called the retraction, afterwards delivered to Mr. Moulton.

A Disputed Paper.

The next paper in order is that of January 1st, 1871. It was in Moulton's writing, except the lines at the bottom and the signature written by Beecher. A question of fact in dispute as to the paper deserves our attention. Mr. Moulton says that it was dictated sentence by sentence, and that dictation and that reading. As to the defendant to which these witnesses belong in conflict, may be relatively entitled, you are to remember they speak of what occurred at a time of great excitement. They may not have been equally affected, but while the one was pouring out his thoughts in agony of self-depreciation, the other may well have been moved in sympathy. The law has tender consideration for an infirmity of memory thus inherited. The witness is not expected to speak of events with certainty. As to the subject thus spoken of by those witnesses, you should be prudent in reference to mere probabilities.

Not to Indulge in Speculations

or lightly consider a matter which has been affirmed because it may not seem reasonable.

The Judge said reference by him to other papers would be nearly unnecessary, but from them it appears the defendant was conscious of having committed some wrong or offence affecting the plaintiff and his family. With that observation as to the import of papers, I submit them to your consideration, that you may take them in connection with the proofs as to the duty, and determine what that wrong or offence was.

Passing to

The Second Branch of the Evidence,

as to the principal charge in the order stated, I call your attention to the alleged oral admission, the confessions of a party made deliberately against his own interest as to facts known and understood by him, if clearly proved regarded as of a high loss of evidence, and deservedly so, because it is contrary to experience for men to admit what hurts them if not true. Experience proves rather that men evade or deny the truth when the truth hurts. Testimony to prove oral admissions should be carefully scrutinized. The jury should be satisfied that the witness clearly understood correctly, remembered and fairly repeated what was said. But the caution against relying on such testimony too implicitly should find its counterpoise in the caution against the too ready rejection of it.

The Third Class of Evidence

in the argument stated is as to tacit or implied admissions. In theory it appeals to a principal peculiar to presumptive evidence. It is assumed that on suitable occasions most men have such regard for their own interest that on being unjustly charged or maligned they will speak out in denial or justification. Hence it is that silence may often be regarded as a confession. The most obvious difficulty in applying this doctrine arises from the consideration that all men may not act alike in the same circumstances, and that the jury may possibly ascribe to a sense of guilt what really was due to mere surmise or to some unknown restraint. The testimony of the plaintiff and of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton is as to two forms of admission—the one oral, the other tacit or implied. In considering these portions of that testimony which relate to

The Defendant's Actual Admissions of Guilt

you will recall the doctrine stated under a former head, to the effect that a reasonable doubt as to a want of apprehension, or of memory, or of fairness in the witness proving such admissions, imposes upon the jury the exercise of great caution. Upon the testimony you will inquire whether the witnesses are correct in their statements or whether the defendant was misunderstood by them. In considering the other portions of their testimony as to implied admissions, also contradicted by the defendant, you inquire whether in the conversations had by him with the witnesses, his adultery with the plaintiff's wife was spoken of in clear and express terms. If you find that he was thus charged, so that acting on the impulse common to innocent men he would have denied, if without foundation, you will consider the inference to be drawn from any apparent excuse for his silence. The remaining class of evidence as to the principal question in issue relates to

The Conduct of the Defendant.

In the first place, you will consider his conduct in his intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, as proved by Joseph H. Richards and Kate Carey. The circumstances stated by them are claimed to disclose an undue familiarity. Your attention has been called to a series of events, to the reasons which may have led to certain modes of action, of acquiescence, of restraints, to occasional disturbances, apprehensions and resentments, lapsing into seasons of peace and patient endurance. The counsel have given you their views as to the significance of each fact and circumstance, but in and through it all

The Vital and Absorbing Question

remains, not whether the defendant acted wisely and well, but as he would not have acted if innocent of this particular charge. I recur to the letter of the 26th of December, delivered by Bowen, in which the plaintiff said to the defendant: "I demand that, for reasons that you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as to residence." The question as to the manner in which this demand was read, the plaintiff's theory seems to have been that as the offence charged in the complaint had been perpetrated, the reasons thus generally referred to would be apprehended. On reading the letter, the defendant said: "This man is crazy." It is for you to consider whether that remark was or was not in the natureof a suggestion, that there was no sensible reason for making that demand, and whether in conversation or in tone and manner the defendant betrayed any consciousness of guilt.

The Judge next referred to

The Policy of Silence.

and said that Mr. Beecher's course throughout was to be carefully scrutinized. You will inquire whether attentions were paid to Mrs. Woodhull to conciliate her at the instance or with the approbation of the defendant; whether before Miss Turner was sent off to school he favored that as a precautionary measure or contributed money in that view, and whether he repressed the presentation and prosecution of the West charges. If you find that Mr. Beecher did not favor those questions we have passed over, you will also inquire whether the defendant refrained from publishing a denial or retractation of the allegations contained in the paper known as the "Woodhull Scandal," from answering particular inquiry made by Mrs. Bradshaw in her letter, to which he sent a reply, or was held in bondage and fear to Mrs. Morse from a sense of the guilt now charged. In any view of the case you may be disposed to ask why Mr. Beecher, if innocent, should have garnered up in his heart all that pain and fear so long when he might have made a proclamation to the world and

Trampled Out the Scandal

as with iron hoots. The question upon all proofs is whether the defendant understood that he was charged with adultery, and spoke, wrote, acted and suffered from and in consequence of that, or whether, laying that out of view, he understood the charges to be that he had made improper proposals or advances, and had robbed the plaintiff of a rich inheritance in the love of his wife, and whether coupled with these charges he believed that he had wronged the plaintiff by favoring a family separation and dismissal by Mr. Bowen, and for those reasons spoke, wrote, acted and suffered as described. If the wrong was adultery, the solution of what followed is easy; but if the wrong or offenses, actual or imputed, were of the character stated, then a just apprehension of the relation between the defendant's state of mind and his conduct involves

Several Considerations.

What was his personal estimate of his relation to the church, to the world, to literature, and of the reputation he should leave behind him? What his conception of the nature and gravity of the charge of impure solicitations, of alienating a woman's love from her husband, and of the effect of such accusations if publicly made? What his notion of the extent to which Tilton had been injured as a journalist, in his family, and as to their means of subsistence?

The Judge next called the attention of the jury to

The Credit Due to the Witnesses,

and referred as follows to Moulton's connection with the case. Mr. Moulton seems to have intervened as the open and avowed friend of Tilton. He appears to have undertaken to meditate between the parties, to reconcile, and, as far as possible, to prevent the specific character of their differences from obtaining publicity. He stated that such was the precise scope and character of his intervention, and the defendant, in his letters and otherwise, has borne large and generous testimony to that effect. Yet Mr. Moulton, on various occasions, as he himself testifies, and as other witnesses state, declared that the defendant was not guilty of sexual intercourse, which he now says had been admitted. It is for you to consider how far the inconsistency in his statement goes to discredit him. If you shall be of the opinion that he intended to state the truth in his examination here, and that his previous declarations were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation and to that of Mrs. Tilton, and from an earnest wish to divert the minds of others from the subject in carrying out the policy of suppression adopted, you are at liberty to make such allowance for that as shall seem proper.

Tilton's Testimony.

As to Tilton, you will consider whether his testimony as to the confession of the defendant's guilt can be reconciled with his previous declarations that his wife was innocent. The peculiar theory which he has explained to you has been sufficiently illustrated by the counsel, and will be accepted as far as you think proper. As to

The Testimony of Emma C. Moulton,

it is claimed that there is an inherent improbability in the supposition that a lady of her confessed refinement and delicacy would have corresponded freely with the defendant as to his adultery, or undertaken to advise on that subject. It is also said that on the occasion when she claims to have had an important interview with the defendant he was not at her house, and will consider and apply the proof which stands in conflict and in corroboration. In the discussion that proof had been reconciled and illustrated so freely that I have but to commend it to your careful consideration. Did she at or about the time stated have that interview, and was the conversation substantially as given by her? If so, and she were in error as to the length of the interview, that mere incident would not be conclusive. The question, gentlemen, may be proper. Had Mrs. Moulton got the impression that the defendant's guilt was adultery, and in her conversation regarded that as the subject in his mind, and was in her mind? Do you believe that, whether mistaken or not, she testified honestly? Her manner on the stand and the opinion which the defendant himself had of her moral character and worth, as stated in his letters, commend her to your respectful consideration to state in your hearing my view of the suggestion that this witness testified at the will or on the instruction of the husband. I still hold to the opinion then expressed. There is no proof of artifice or coercion or undue influence. The fact, however, that her husband is deeply concerned in this controversy, and that her testimony, without repeating, concurs with his, is to be considered on the mere question of bias in sustaining her husband as a witness.

Kate Carey's Testimony.

As to the witness Kate Carey, it is proper to state that persons called to prove an alleged bad character for truth and veracity should have general knowledge to be fairly derived from the opinions expressed by people who knew the witness. Such impeachment is weak in proportion as the circle in which the unfavorable opinion prevails is various and as that opinion can be traced to special difficulties.

As to another witness,

Benjamin F. Tracy,

two suggestions have been made; the first, that having acted as counsel for the defendant, he should not have been called as a witness for him in the case; the second, that owing to an arrangement with or promise to the plaintiff, he should not have acted as such counsel.

The Judge commented at length upon Tracy's case, and said: I have only to add that my own view of the propriety of the course pursued by Mr. Tracy agrees with that of his associate counsel in the cause. I think with them that there has been no violation of duty on his part, personal or professional.

The Question of Damages

was next considered, the Judge calling the attention of the jury to the large amount of evidence, including the plaintiff's alleged misconduct at home and abroad, peculiar to this mere question of damages. Such misconduct, said the Judge, may reduce the amount of recovery, but is no defense to the action.

Some Other Features of the Case

remain to be noticed. Upon principle and authority, and also with reference to our accepted rules of social order, the intimacy and intercourse which is allowed between a married woman and her legal adviser, physician, or pastor is greater than that which would be considered proper or becoming between a woman and a man holding no such special relation. That principle applies here, and the defendant is entitled to the benefit of it. We are wont to say that all suitors are treated alike, and in most respects they are; but yet in a case of this character, a man grown old in prayer and plous service has a *prima facie* claim to the benefit of a presumption which the mere man of the world has not.

Mr. Beecher's Advances of Money,

which through Mr. Moulton went to the benefit of Tilton and his family, appear to have been mere acts of generosity. That money was not exforted by Mr. Moulton, nor does it appear to have been the fruit of any improper artifices. Although it is of no special moment, I think it proper to say that uncontradicted evidence shows that Tilton did not know that he was thus benefited by Beecher. We have before us no evidence which could support the charges of conspiracy and blackmail, and if we have, the defendant's position would remain the same if innocent, to be declared independently of such artifices. The nearest approach to blackmail would seem to have arisen between Tilton and Bowen, if the former did threaten to publish a scandalous rlous to the latter unless the money were paid, but we have no interest in that question. Moreover, he did not publish the card, nor was he paid until after a due course of investigation. It seems that

The Covenant of Bowen and Tilton

in respect to compensation for service on the two papers provided for certain payments on a termination of employment before the end of the term, and that the claims in dispute should be determined by arbitration. In the notice of dismissal put in evidence, Mr. Bowen proposed that mode of adjustment. He had a legal right to stand on that. He did so, and the arbitration was had. The gentlemen acting as arbitrators, men of character and integrity, found that $7,000 was due, and that was paid. No special purpose could have led such men to that determination if the money had not in their judgment been actually due.

The Church Investigation.

It seems proper to refer to two subjects of considerable importance which to some extent have been brought into the case; the one, the proceedings and character of the investigating Committee appointed by Mr. Beecher after the plaintiff's letter to Dr. Bacon had been published. That was a matter concerning Plymouth church and the defendant as its pastor. The report of the committee, after such investigation as they thought proper, was in favor of the defendant. I have simply to remind you that that determination should not have any weight or influence with you here. The other subject is the advisory convention held at the instance of two of our principal churches. The question presented here had no relation to the subject there involved, the West charges, which are in evidence before you. Those questions were presented by the Plymouth church and Mrs. Tilton's name having been dropped as a member without censure, notwithstanding the charge of slandering the pastor had been made by Mr. West. The advisory council took cognizance of that as a question of discipline and church polity. You will readily perceive that that proceeding did not affect or assume to reach Mr. Beecher. You are not to accept the motion that the two powerful churches were pursuing Mr. Beecher. I simply call your attention to this subject, that the defendant may not suffer from any misconception as to the ground on which that council was convened.

The Case Submitted to the Jury.

Gentlemen, the case is now submitted to you. It is of a nature to call for the exercise of your highest intelligence and most scrupulous care. You will retire to your deliberations with an impartial and earnest purpose to be just to the witnesses, just to the parties, and to render a verdict which you may think of hereafter with satisfaction as a duty honestly performed in the presence of God and of men.

When the Judge completed his comments on requests to charge, he asked if the counsel were content, and Mr. Beach replied: "We are, sir." One of the jurors asked if there were any papers relating to the case which could be given to them when in the jury room, and Mr. Beach said he had no objection. Mr. Evarts stated that there were some papers which were not in evidence, and Judge Neilson replied that the jury could have any papers which they desired relating to the case.

Judge Neilson asked a Court officer what arrangements had been made for the jurors' dinners, and he was told that all necessary preparations had been made.

The Jury Retire.

The Court officers were then sworn in to take charge of the jury and allow no communications with them except by permission of the Court, and at six minutes past one the jury retired to their deliberations on the case.

After the jury retired the spectators remained in the Court room discussing the merits and demerits of the charge, and it was agreed on all hands that it was very favorable to the defendant. Mr. Beecher, with his wife, sons and daughter-in-law, and Dr. Edward Beecher and wife, also stopped in the Court, awaiting any intelligence which might reach them from the jury room.

The Court Adjourned.

At ten o'clock nothing having been heard from the jury, Judge Neilson adjourned the court until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Card From Mrs. Tilton.

The *Herald* of this morning, having published the affidavits of Messrs Leys, Looder and Price, corroborating the stories published some days ago and on account of which Mr. Beach attempted to have the case re-opened, Mrs. Tilton will to-morrow publish an affidavit in her own vindication, in which she says that no person was employed laying carpets at the time specified in the affidavits, nor to the best of her knowledge and belief were Price and Looder ever in her house at any time; that the narrative, so far as it relates in any manner to herself or Mr. Beecher, is wholly and utterly false. The occurrence described never took place, either in October, 1869, or at any time whatsoever. She says there was no impropriety of conduct, or any improper relation between Henry Ward Beecher and myself, and all charges of adultery or improper conduct, or of any attempt on his part or mine to have or solicit any improper or indecorous relation, are utterly and unconditionally false. Nor did any act or word ever pass between Mr. Beecher and myself which could not with equal propriety have passed between a father and daughter.

In conclusion, Mrs. Tilton says: I declare in the presence of Almighty God that I am absolutely innocent of all the offences charged against me with relation to Henry Ward Beecher, except only that under the influence of my husband, which I found it impossible to resist so long as I persisted in living with him, I have made charges against Mr. Beecher which were false and entirely unfounded, and which my husband knew to be false, and I declare that I left my husband voluntarily and without any solicitation or inducement from any person, and especially without any solicitation or suggestion on the part of Mr. Beecher, but so far as I have any knowledge or information of his views, contrary to the desire of Mr. Beecher, and I did so because I had found by sad experience that the only result of my long endeavor to serve my husband was that I kept myself in his power, and that it was impossible for me so long as I lived with him to resist his demands or to speak the truth when he required me to deny it.

(Signed.) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Sworn to before Judge McCue, of the City Court of Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 24, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.940	76	72	South.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.861	95	29	S. W.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29.809	83	56	S. W.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 29.872.
Mean Thermometer, 84.
Highest Thermometer, 95.
Lowest Thermometer, 76.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 25, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, southeasterly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain in the western portions.

The Rivers.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Count von Arnim Again Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Destructive Flood in France.

Lady Franklin Dying

FRANCE.

The Flood in the Garonne.

PARIS, June 24.—The river Garonne continues to rise. Several persons have been drowned by the inundation.

PARIS, June 24.—The damage done by inundations in the valleys of the Garonne and Adour is immense. All bridges at Toulouse have been destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding. The Assembly voted 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

PARIS, June 24—*Midnight.*—The devastation caused by the inundation is widespread. At Toulouse nearly all the houses in the St. Cyprian quarter have been destroyed. At Verdun, in the Department of Arriege, over fifty houses have fallen, and many persons drowned. From Montauban a report comes that all the crop on the banks of the Tarn and Garonne are ruined. The Garonne in some places is four miles wide. A bridges of seven arches at Tarber has been carried away. The inundations are general in the Departments of the Aube, Haute Garonne and Tarn. If the rain continues another day all the wheat crop in those departments will be destroyed. The railways are interrupted in all directions throughout the inundated district.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lady Franklin.

LONDON, June 24.—Lady Franklin is hopelessly ill. She bid farewell yesterday to the commander of the Pandora, which went in search of relics of the Franklin expedition and on other exploring voyages.

A Denial.

LONDON, June 25—6 A. M.—The report in yesterday's *Sun* that Gladstone had consented to resume the Liberal leadership is pronounced wholly unfounded.

GERMANY.

Count Von Arnim's Case.

BERLIN, June 24.—The case of Count von Arnim was decided by the Kammergericht to-day. He was convicted of extracting State papers of the character of public deeds entrusted to him, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, including the one already served. The court declares that there is no ground for the charge of embezzlement or offences against public order.

SPAIN.

Carlist Victory.

LONDON, June 24.—The Carlist committee announce a victory over Alfonsists in Castile. Nine Alfonsist officers were captured.

THE CROPS.

Reports from the Western and Northwestern States.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The *Western Rural* has collected a large amount of information about crops in the Northwest, which it will publish in this week's edition. The following is a summary:

Wheat.

The reports clearly indicate that the acreage of wheat this year in the Western States is much less than last year. Thus, in Illinois but three reports indicate increase in acreage, while twice as many show but one half as much, or even less. In Wisconsin no reports show an increase, but two an equal acreage, while seven show not more than one-half. In Iowa nearly the same condition is shown. In Michigan the acreage is not materially reduced. In some of the newer States increased acreage is reported.

As to condition, the reports are not unfavorable, a majority all indicating at least an average condition. Michigan makes a poor showing. Illinois stands well. Wisconsin and Iowa it is very large, but the general average is not bad.

Corn.

Undoubtedly the acreage planted in the West was larger than in any former year. In Illinois no report shows a less acreage than last year—an increase of 20 or 25 per cent. In Iowa the same is true, with several reports of an increase of 50 per cent. Wisconsin is not a great corn State, but shows an increase of at least 25 per cent. in acreage. Michigan and Missouri also show considerable increase.

The reports of the condition is not so good as is desired, but it is probable many of the unfavorable reports indicate latedness of the crop rather than a bad condition. Otherwise bearing in mind the comparative quantities grown in the different States, our reports show a prospect at the middle of June of about four-fifths of an average crop.

Oats.

The acreage in oats is considerably increased over that of last year, and the general prospect is of at least a full average crop. Illinois gives several reports of less than an average condition, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, etc., in nearly all cases showing good prospects.

Barley.

Illinois shows a reduced acreage; Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska an increase. The prospect for the crop as a whole is below the average.

Insects.

In very few cases is an increase of injury from insects compared with last year. Of course this does not include the grasshopper district, but there are many more cases in which the grasshoppers have done less injury than last year than where they have done more. Chinch and potato bugs are very plentiful in many places, but a whole not so numerous as last year. It is a cause for rejoicing that, although there are few regions in which some crop does not make a poor showing, in a number of localities most crops look up promising.

The general crop prospect, especially in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, is of an aggregate full average yield of the great farm staples.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Connubial Troubles—A Novel Marriage Agreement—The Courts Called on to Decide—An Indignant Wife Shoots Her Husband's Mistress.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Jared R Buell was arraigned in the Criminal Court this morning on an indictment for adultery with Susan D. Gilbert. The defendant admitted that he was living with the woman as man and wife, and believed he was legally married to her, and that said marriage was binding. The agreement was made between the parties on the 24th of May, 1875, a copy of the agreement being filed, which is as follows:

"I here, in the presence of these witnesses, take by the hand Susan D. Gilbert as my lawful wedded wife, and promise to fulfil all the duties of a kind and faithful husband, in prosperity or adversity, in sickness or in health, so long as the union of love and life shall last. Whereas the Courts of law have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and governed by the same rules as other contracts, therefore we hereby agree that this contract exist and be in force during our physical life, provided our minds are so agreeable ever blend as now, but to terminate without prejudice by the wish of either party, if love shall ever cease to be mutual, which event we trust and believe will never occur."

The burden of the defence was that the agreement constituted a legal marriage, to which the prosecution excepted on the ground that the defendant was trying to evade the marriage laws of the State, and that the contract with Susan D. Gilbert was null and void as a legal marriage by reason of the proviso in the second clause of the agreement. A decision was not rendered. The case is attracting considerable attention.

Jno. M. Vanderman, a brick-layer, deserted his wife and took up with another woman, named Lawrence, some time ago. To-day Vanderman's wife visited Miss Lawrence's house with a revolver, and on meeting her fired a ball, taking effect in the abdomen. The woman will probably die. Mrs. Vanderman has been arrested.

A Dangerous Balloon Trip.

PICTON, Ont., June 24.—Prof. Donaldson and three members of the press made a balloon ascension from Toronto yesterday, and to-day were picked up by a vessel five miles off Point Peter, on Lake Ontario. They report having suffered great hardship, being in the water four hours, clinging to the basket of the balloon, which was dragged through the water at a fearful speed.

Double Scull Race.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The doule scull race for the amateur championship of the United States and a prize of $1,000 took place to-day on Harlem river between E. B. Bainbridge and Ed. Smith, of New York, and Wm. B. Curtis, of Chicago, and Frank D. Yates, of Grand Haven, Michigan. Curtis and Yates won the race easily.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1875.

The Chicago Postoffice Building Condemned.

Messrs. Post, Norcross and Smith, the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the postoffice building at Chicago, have made their report to Secretary Bristow. The commission condemn the foundation and the stone used in the building in unmeasured terms, and recommend that the building be torn down and the stone be abandoned. Secretary Bristow will immediately give orders that all work shall be stopped and that steps be taken to preserve the structure in its present condition until the matter can be submitted to Congress, which will be as early as possible after that body convenes in December next.

Bonds Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the following five-twenty bonds of 1862 will be paid at the Treasury on September 24, 1875, and interest on them cease on that day: Coupon bonds known as the fourth series, act of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds: $50, No. 21,001 to No. 21,700, both inclusive; $100, No. 59,101 to No. 64,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 31,901 to No. 34,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 91,501 to No. 96,900, both inclusive; total $5,000,000.

Revenue Receipts.

The customs receipts to-day were $287,858, and the internal revenue receipts $4,240,082.

POLITICAL.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.

DES MOINES, IA., June 24.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists in the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare as the basis of their permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

1st. Firm adherence to the doctrine of political government as taught by Jefferson, Madison and other fathers of the Republic.

2d. Strict conformity to the construction of the Constitution in all measures involving constitutional powers.

3d. Supremacy of radical government within the sphere, and the reservation of the local authority of the Constitution, as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized Government.

4th. Absolute prohibition of military interference with local and State elections and the peaceful assembling and organization of State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

5th. Honesty in the administration of public offices and strict economy in public expenditures.

6th. All officers to be held to a rigid accountability for the misuse of public funds or for the prostituting of their powers for private use.

7th. Restoration of all legal rights of every citizen without regard to race or color.

8th. Reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

9th. Restoration of the Presidential salary to $25,000. No third term.

10th. That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests and report of the country. In the meantime a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to the present national banking law.

11th. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue with the smallest amount of tax, so that there will be no imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interest.

12th. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law and the enact

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FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼@117¼.

GENERAL SPINNER, it seems, does not propose to keep quiet on financial subjects. He claims to have been misrepresented—that in place of being an inflationist, he is a hard money man, but proposes to prepare for resumption by keeping an easy money market, rather than a hard one.

THERE is trouble in the management of the Howard University, and such as leads the colored people interested in it, to have serious fears of the result, so far as their interests are concerned. The Congregationalists seem to have obtained control of the Board, and have elected one of their own faith President. This leads the colored people to fear that their interests will be sacrificed, and they are in much excitement thereat.

JUDGE NEILSON'S charge to the jury in the Tilton and Beecher case is finished, and it seems to be a very impartial and excellent statement of the law involved, and the principles which must govern the jury in their search after a verdict. Judge Neilson has presided with rare impartiality, during this long and wearisome trial, and has earned, not merely the respect of those directly interested in that particular case, but a very desirable general reputation as well. The case is now in the hands of the jury, and their decision will be looked for with much interest.

IT seems quite evident that the trouble associated with Indian supplies will continue so long as Indians are to be supplied. In the Indian Territory the supplies are stated by army officers to be poor in quality, and defective in quantity. They are sent irregularly, and while the agents do the best they can, the contractors cheat to every possible extent. Unless these outrages can be ended, it were better that the Indians should be supplied by the army, or else learned to care for themselves, and the entire system of feeding them abolished. It is certainly a grand outrage, as things go, that the Government should pay enough to properly feed the Indians, and yet no suitable food reach them.

EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH deals with Virginia, in his last financial letter,—charging that old State, which has been honored with the title of the "mother of Presidents," with defaulting, regularly and without any good reason, in her interest payments. He insists that such things do more to injure American credit abroad than any other one thing. There can be no doubt that there is a good measure of truth in all this. The ex-Secretary further intimates that the attempt of other States to pay their obligations in depreciated currency will form the topic of his next letter. This probably refers to Kemble's correspondence with Belmont,—certainly a very foolish proceeding, which came to nothing. There is a good deal of Andy Johnson Democracy still remaining in the ex-Secretary.

THE long address of Mr. Beach to the jury in the Beecher case, has been brought to a close at last. It has not been, in our judgment, a remarkable success. In point of actual ability, it fell far short of that of Evarts,—and compared closely with that of Porter. It differed from his, however, in that it assailed the jury, and sought by the introduction of extraneous matter, to prejudice. This has been accepted as evidencing a belief that his cause was not strong by itself. There has been much of a hopeless spirit pervading Mr. Beach's address, from first to last. Yet his effort was prolonged, and in parts, able. The frequent misstatements that were made, however, greatly damaged the force of what was able and good in Mr. Beach's address. Altogether, we conclude that he did not greatly aid the cause of his client, by his prolonged and wearisome address.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* is at the pains to reflect upon Secretary Belknap, because some colored troops are stationed on the Texas frontier,—this fact being given as the cause for the Mexican raids. There is a profundity of fine criticism in all this that should challenge admiration. The colored troops must certainly be stationed somewhere, and there is not a particle of reason for thinking that they will not be as well off there, and as useful as anywhere else. The truth is, the colored troops are particularly adapted to the warm climate of the Texas frontier, and, so far as we have heard, make good soldiers, and render good service. To presume that the Mexicans have the same antipathy toward colored soldiers that a good Democrat is supposed to have at the best borders on the absurd. This criticism of Secretary Belknap, who is a faithful and valuable officer, is really far fetched and worthless. We doubt the value of useless criticisms to the party they are designed to serve.

THE heated term is at last upon us in full strength and force. Its effect on mortality and health should be very carefully considered. The variation of temperature for a month past has been so great, and the evenings, particularly, so cool, that few fears were entertained of bad results. But intelligence comes from the Eastern cities that the rate of mortality is very high,—a fact that should inspire attention and forecast here. In New York small-pox prevails to quite an alarming extent, but while we are comparatively free from this disease,—there being but a few sporadic cases,—we have need to be on the alert if we would not have a large advance of mortality when we have had a few days of the present heat. Our streets and alleys are not in proper condition. Even out in the suburban wards are alleys that are ill-provided with drainage, and where stagnant water stands all the while. There is need of a thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of the city, and of the enforcement of proper sanitary rules. It is time the Board of Health and Street Commissioners made their influences felt. It is within their power to have the city thoroughly cleansed, from year to year, and the time is now at hand when this work should be done.

THERE is hot discussion over the proposition of the Ohio Democrats in favor of inflation, the question being whether they have not gone over to Republicanism. We do not think so. The currency issue has not assumed a distinctively partisan form. Both parties divide over it, as they do over many another question, and utter such views as they may think best in the section where they may happen to be. The Democracy of Ohio believe that inflation is best, while those of New York favor contraction. So the Republicans are divided,—more in detail than in the leading aim. The President and Secretary Bristow favor resumption at as early a date as can be reached. Pressure is employed to hurry forward the time. There are others who agree as to the general principle, but believe that there is another and better way of reaching the same result. This is, by having a sufficiency of currency to develop the business activity of the country, and permit the wealth, developed by labor, to contribute toward the approach to specie payments. Once our products of wheat, corn, cotton, and the like pay the cost of our imports, and our interest abroad, and we are within three years of specie payments. It is simply a question of accumulating enough specie to resume upon. Such are the differences in the Republican party. So it cannot be correctly said that the Democrats have come over to us.

IN the midst of Centennial celebrations one recently occurred in Rhode Island that does not seem to have attracted very general attention. It is the second Centennial anniversary of King Philip's war. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from Providence, Fall River, and elsewhere visited Mount Hope, the favorite retreat of the Indian chieftain, and spent the day in social and picnic enjoyments. Among the interesting events reported, was the one that a gentleman present was "able to point out the portion of Tiverton heights, across the bay, said to be the seat of Weetamo, queen of the Pocassett tribe of Indians, who married Alexander, Philip's brother, and was the sister of Philip's wife, Wootonekanuske. He then conducted them down the other slope of the hill in a southwesterly direction, through narrow footpaths, in "Indian file," to the base of the mountain and thence onward a short distance to a piece of woodland, the south end of Mirey swamp, which has always been known to the inhabitants of Bristol as "Little Guinea." Here it is supposed that Philip and his men were encamped on that fatal 12th of August, 1676, when they were surprised and routed by Captain Church's party; and not far from here is supposed to have occurred the tragic scene of Philip's death." Speeches by distinguished gentlemen, and a grand feast closed the ceremonies of this quiet Centennial.

WHICH?

A fever of discussion has broken out, relative to inflation and specie payments. It is claimed, on the one hand, that the only road to specie payments is contraction, with its consequent reduction in values, struggles, losses and failures. On the other, it is urged that the maintenance, at least, of the present volume of currency does not delay resumption, as, if business prospers and wealth develops, the accumulation of gold will be so much larger. Which of these ideas is most tenable? As much has been said that seems very confusing, we submit a number of points that seem to us to correctly state the principles that are necessarily involved.

1. Prudent resumption involves the possession of say fifty per cent. of gold to the paper to be redeemed. If this resumption is confined to legal tenders and the Government, it will thus require $200,000,000 of gold. If it is made to include national bank currency, about $400,000,000 of gold will be required.

2. The material question, therefore, is, how shall this gold be accumulated? To accumulate by contraction,—that is, to do away with the need of so large an amount of gold by reducing the volume of legal tenders, under the present law, involves a corresponding increase of national bank notes. How is the country to be benefited, if, say, the volume of national bank notes is increased, while the legal tenders are decreased? Assume, however, a decrease to $300,000,000, involving the decrease in the gold required to $150,000,000. This will be $50,000,000 less than were the legal tenders kept at their present volume. And if resumption is only understood to include legal tenders, and not national bank notes, we have no trouble at the change in volume of each, as the one increases more rapidly than the other diminishes. But this does not actually open the way for accumulating gold,—and yet this is the root question to be met.

3. We answer, that, after all other expedients have been tried, we will be brought face to face with the question of *getting the gold to resume with*. And we hold that the more business is impaired and industry paralyzed, the harder it will be to legitimately make this accumulation. The reason is obvious. We owe a given amount of gold interest yearly to Europe. Unless our exports partially pay this, as well as for our imports, our gold must go to make the payment. So long as this continues, not only will our annual gold product go to Europe, but, as during the present year, the reserve stock must be drawn upon. The only alternative to this will be to borrow gold—a plan that has been suggested, but that is utterly foolish and absurd. It can amount to nothing. It is simply pouring water through a sieve. We must have the power to *keep* gold here if we would maintain specie payments. This brings us to another phase of the subject.

4. In order that we may export more, and import less, we must produce and manufacture more,—thus providing for freight exports, and supplying our home market with manufactured products. In order to do this, we insist that we must have business confidence restored. This is the root of all commercial troubles. Yet it is not dependent on the quality of our currency. The currency we have possesses the full confidence of the people, and, during the worst period of the panic, advanced in relative value. The lack of confidence is, as to the effect of the struggle toward specie payments on commercial values. A fear is entertained that depreciation of nominal values will follow specie resumption, and hence doubt exists, and energy is paralyzed.

5. We hold that the same principle applies in this as in personal affairs. In these the rule holds good, that where a man owes a large sum, he must go forward in business or fail. He cannot stand still, because his liabilities are maturing, interest must be met, while credit is being impaired by inactivity. Our Government owes twenty-three hundred millions of dollars, much of which is held in Europe. Interest matures half yearly, and must be paid in gold. To get this gold, business must be sufficiently active to develop taxable revenues. Hence a policy that retards activity serves to diminish revenues, and so prevents a gold accumulation, must embarrass. How then can we expect, in addition to all this, to accumulate a stock to resume upon. But if the disturbing question of resumption were put aside, industry promoted, and business activity aided, we could approach specie payments all the same, as activity would develop wealth, and this would ultimately put us on a safe basis.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Maine Democrats have nominated General Charles W. Roberts for Governor, but they can't elect him.

REPRESENTATIVE W. S. KING's newspaper, the Minneapolis *Tribune*, denies that he has any intention of resigning his seat.

THE Scranton *Republican's* Presidential candidate is Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. Every State has its man apparently. Pennsylvania's will be named in a short time.

THE Buffalo (New York) *Express* is of opinion that "the Republicans of Pennsylvania are entering upon the campaign with an excellent spirit that ought to encourage their brethren in all the other States."

THE Republican party is to-day stronger than it was two or three years ago, and will continue to gain strength. It has but to persist in the policy which now controls it to command the confidence of the nation, and to obtain a new lease of power.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE Democrats of Adams county have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Joseph Spangler; Clerk of Courts, Abram King; Recorder, Nath. Miller; Treasurer, Charles Zeigler; Commissioners, J. E. Leas and John Nunemaker; Director of the Poor, Joseph Geibach; Auditors, Howard Dicks and Jacob P. Bream; Coroner, Dr. A. W. Lefevre.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the figures of past elections, and says: "It is thus seen that the Democratic party have gained nothing in the last seven years, and all that is necessary to rout it is a full vote. We have lost elections, not because Republicans have joined the Democratic party, but because they failed to vote. The Democratic party holds its own because ignorance goes to the polls more fully than intelligence.

THE Republican Convention of Franklin county have nominated the following excellent ticket: For Treasurer—E. K. Lehman, of Letterkenny; Prothonotary—John A. Hyssong, of Mercersburg; Clerk of the Courts—Thomas J. Grimeson, of Chambersburg; Register and Becorder—A. A. Skinner, of Metal; Commissioners—D. Watson Craig, of Chambersburg, James Patton, of Montgomery; Director of the Poor—Henry Lutz, of Green; Auditors—Samuel Taylor, of Lurgan, William M. Gillan, of St. Thomas.

THERE are so many hungry aspirants for the leadership of the Democracy that it is doubtful if the party can unite on any one man. Hendricks looms up in Indiana, Thurman and Pendleton in Ohio, Fernando Wood, Samuel S. Tilden, Sunset Cox, and a score of others in New York. Sam Randall is the shining light in Pennsylvania, while the Southern States have an army of first-class Democrats to select from. As a representative of aggressive Democracy, Boss Tweed, of New York, stands without a rival. Is he the coming man?

PERSONAL.

ONE of the finest fields of wheat in the neighborhood of Richmond belongs to Fitz Hugh Lee.

SENATOR SHARON, of Nevada, is the largest real estate owner in San Francisco, his property being worth at least $7,000,000.

AFTER an unusually prolonged stay in Florida, Professor Stowe and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe have returned to their home in Hartford.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES has sued Richard De Gray, a New Orleans lawyer, for libelling her in arguing the opposite side in one of her numerous law suits.

JOHN STEELE, the quondam petroleum millionaire "Coal Oil Johnny," is working on a bridge in Shelby county, Iowa, for $1.75 a day. His wife clings to him yet.

THE latest rumor about King Alfonso credits him with the intention of marrying his cousin, Princess Christini or Princess Mercedes, both daughters of the Duke of Montpensier.

MADAME PATTI CAUX appeared at a fancy dress ball in London, a short time ago as Rebecca, of "Ivanhoe." She wore a costume that was almost entirely studded with diamonds.

IT is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise intend making a tour of the United States. This report need not have been telegraphed, as it went the rounds of the newspapers some time ago.

THE mausoleum which is to contain the remains of Marshal Prim has been completed at Madrid, and was recently dedicated with impressive ceremonies in the presence of an immense assemblage of people.

DR. THOMAS W. EVANS, the American dentist of Paris, has a remarkable collection of birds. The greatest rarity of all is a pair of the original breed of chickens from India, the hen alone being valued at $20,000.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has been ordered to pay a Mr. Moore $10,000 for calling him bad names; but if Mr. Moore is going to sit down and live on that verdict, he'll be buried in the Potter's Field before a week goes by.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THERE can be no denial of the fact that the defense has tried to influence the jury. Mr. Evarts, for instance, spent several days in a direct effort to bring them over to his side of the case, and Mr. Beach has just concluded a ten days' speech to influence them in favor of his client.

THE descendants of Samuel Adams have sent to Mayor Cobb, of Boston, a slab of Scotch granite, to be placed in the coping of the fence of the Granary Burial ground, on the Tremont street side. The slab is marked: "Samuel Adams, the Father of American Independence, born September 22d, 1722; died October 8th, 1808."

GEORGE GRANT, founder of the Victoria Colony in Kansas, is the owner of a farm which embraces the whole county of Ellis, is larger than any dukedom in Europe, and contains 576,000 acres. Mr. Grant devotes himself principally to stock raising. He has just wintered seven thousand sheep, and has $250,000 invested in stock of all sorts.

MRS. ANN HUSKE CUSHING, who was buried recently from the old Governor Wentmouth mansion at Little Harbor, Portsmouth, aged ninety-five, was a cousin of John Hancock's wife, and spent much time in his family, but her father, Jacob Sheefe, of Portsmouth, would not allow her to make it her permanent home, as it was too gay.

GABRIEL MAX, a German artist, is said to have produced a painting with a most extraordinary characteristic. It is a representation of the face of the Savior. At a distance the eyes appear to be closed, but as one advances they seem to open gradually until they bend upon the spectator in mournful and pathetic gaze. This remains until the visitor gets quite close to the painting, when they are again closed.

THE London gossip is that the wife of one of those great financiers whom the Committee on Foreign Loans has just held up to public reprobation, is said to have given a certain Lord of the Household £1,000 for inducing the Duke of Edinburgh to attend one of her receptions. It is hardly likely that he would go a second time to this same house, after the revelations that have been made concerning it, and his own conduct in being induced to go.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are 40,736 lawyers in this unhap py country.

THE United States men-of-war Franklin and Alaska have arrived at Kiel.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* puts the incoming cotton crop at 3,650,000 bales.

LAPORTE, Ind., expects to export over 20,000 bushels of cucumbers this season.

THE glass eye of his deceased grandmother is among the charms on the watch guard of a distinguished Parisian swell.

PERUVIAN GUANO is now charged with the crime of introducing the potato beetle; but in Colorado, whence this fellow comes, they don't trouble themselves with guano.

THE editor of the Dubuque *Herald* picked up the half of a corset-spring in a fair lady's parlor, upon which he indited a beautiful article, headed "A Busted Sweetheart."

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided that colored children must be allowed to attend public schools in any district of the State, provided no separate schools for their education are furnished.

FROM January, 1874, to May 31, the county of Whiteside, Illinois, paid $650 as bounty on wolf scalps. As the scalps of all taken were of young wolves, it is suspected that the breeding of these animals has become a business.

HARVARD graduated its first class in 1637; William and Mary in 1692; Yale in 1702; Princeton in 1748; Pennsylvania University in 1753; Columbia, 1754; Brown University, 1764; Dartmouth in 1769, and Rutgers in 1770.

SOME patient typos on the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* have calculated that the proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher trial thus far will fill eight volumes the size of Appleton's Cyclopedia. Probably ten volumes will contain all the stuff when the trial is ended.

JOHN O'BRIEN was before United States Commissioner Hoyne, in Chicago on Thursday morning, on a charge of passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the First National Bank of Canton, Ohio, and was held in two thousand dollars bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

WHILE riding in a stage-coach from Kinderhook to Albany, New York, many years since, John Van Buren, who was smoking, asked a stranger in the stage if smoking was agreeable to him. The stranger answered: "Yes, it is agreeable. Smoke away; I have often thought if ever I was rich enough I would hire some loafer to smoke in my face." Mr. Van Buren threw his cigar out of the window.

THE cricket match between the Gentlemen of England and the University of Oxford was won this year by the latter on an inning. The "Gentlemen" made 133 and 47, and in the two innings lost eleven wickets from one bowler, Mr. Foord-Kelcey. The University scored 358 in their one inning, Mr. A. J. Webb making the highest score, 120. The game was one of the most remarkable that has been played.

THE tomb in Pere la Chaise, supposed to contain the remains of Abelard and Heloise, and to date from the twelfth century, is a Parisian swindle. It was constructed in 1800 from the debris of the Church of St. Denis, badly damaged by the Republicans, and in the tomb thus constructed were placed two bodies that were "believed" to be those of the lovers. On the strength of these facts objection is made in Paris to the expenditure of public money in the renovation of the monument.

A MISSISSIPPI editor says: "Vicksburg is one of the most unanimous cities in the American empire." This happy unanimity has been accomplished by long and severe discipline. When a Vicksburg colonel-elect marries a woman who can read and write there are colonels—advances an opinion, everybody else thinks so, too. If a man is not unanimous he is liable to be killed. This plan of running a town makes some funerals, but it prevents discussion.—*New Orleans Republican.*

WILLIAM BEGGE, the German who has been a patient for some time in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, suffering from aneurism of the artery of the aorta, died Tuesday morning, having undergone the remarkable length of time of sixty-one hours after the rupture. At the autopsy, which, at the request of the friends of the deceased, was held immediately, a tumor was discovered about the size of a child's head in immediate apposition to the heart. The rupture occurred just underneath the juncture of the first rib and cartilage. The immediate cause of the death was asthema, or weakness, as the patient had not eaten anything for two days.

THE French holders of $5,000,000 worth of what they style the so-called first mortgage bonds of the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad, have filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the New York district, praying for the appointment of a receiver, and for such other relief as the Court can give. The plaintiffs complain that they were induced to purchase said bonds upon false representations in a prospectus of the company, by which said bonds were put on the European markets.

AT a dinner party recently given in London by Mr. Lowe, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, the conversation turned upon the unnecessary passages in the marriage service, when the member for the London University referred to the absurdity of a man who had no property whatever gravely declaring that he endowed his bride with the whole of his possessions. "Now, when I married," remarked Mr. Lowe, "I hadn't a shilling in the world." "But," chimed in his wife, "you had your splendid talents." "Well, but I didn't endow you with them," was the right honorable's retort.

THE SUMMER RESORTS.

SENATOR CAMERON will summer, as usual, at Bedford Springs.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD is now at his cottage at Nahaunt for the season.

THE season at Swampscott, Mass., promises to be unusually successful. A number of prominent citizens have engaged rooms there.

MRS. GRANT rides out in a four-in-hand occasionally at Long Branch, accompanied usually by Mrs. Childs and Mrs. Sartoris. The tournament is unostentatious, the coachman and footman wearing plain black livery, and the horses have no gilded or gaudy trappings.

PIGEON COVE, situated at the extreme point of Cape Ann, has many charms and many picturesque views. William Cullen Bryant, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, the Rev. T. Starr King, and many others have gathered inspiration there, and sung their praises of this beautiful wood and eminence.

COMMUNICATION with Nantucket Island is had by means of two steamers, one of which is the River Queen, the boat on which President Lincoln used to make excursions up and down the Potomac during the late war. Captain Brock keeps the cabin under lock and key in the same condition in which the late President left it, and shows it to admiring passengers.

THE season at Newport has fairly opened, and Miss Charlotte Cushman is giving receptions at her residence there. About eighty cottages already are engaged, and numerous rooms have been rented at the hotels. During the past four months the real estate transactions there have amounted to about $250,000, a very large proportion of which has been paid by future summer residents.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICA.

Letter from an Intelligent Briton to the Pall Mall Gazette.

To the Editor of the Palmal Gazett.

SIR: I Hand you a copy of *The Iron Era* in which on the 3 Page you will see the Speech of a Professer B. G. Northrup on the Progress of the Education as one of the Insults to the British Nation that we Hear dayly. The lurnd Profasser refers to the Education of America that opened the Ports of China and Japan. Can this be true? Says that one Half of England was owned by 149 Pursons & Scotland by 12 (This true too.) That the Pesenty of England lived on Black Bread and Seem milk chees (all this True). That There were 800,000 Paupers in England (and This True). And 40,000,000 Dollars were Expended for their Suport annely. I would Say at this Present Time in the State of Pensevina there are Thousands that do not Fare as well Evan as those Pesents Spoken of. And with all the resorses of America the have not Gold nor Silver Currency. And with the Education of America, The are well versed in Chewing and Smoking Tobacco even at 10 years of age. But Mathematics and Natural Philosepy the are ignorent of. But Sufese it to Say this Stile of lectures in Schools is nothing uncomon. We hear the most out rages Tales of the Englands Progress, and it is a settled fact That England is a Pore Insigfent nation not abel to Cope with the Smaller Powers, and the Site of an English flag in land about 50 miles would rise a mob for Sertin. England is used as a By word and an Englsh man Has no Show in this Country unless he can State Fiter. Why I Have Been with Chinees Spaniards Italians Portegese Rushens French & many others and Speek 4 Tongs, and in all my life with my Experience I never meet with a Peopel so void of reason. America has got Every Thing in it Every Thing it Has. Every Body Knows all & no one Else Knows any Thing. I have been Hare 8 years have Buisniss of my own am Watch Maker & I am from England. If I had an Education I could write a volume on america. The have a Plenty of so called Institusions but no Realitics. The Pound Keeper creeps after Constebel & do his durty work, the Constabel after the Suire with His unsomed Hair and unwashed Face he looks Like a Subject for a Lunitic asilum than a Justis of Peace; & so the groops after one the other up to the President. To giv you an Idea of a cort room in a County Town, the Cunstable asked the Squire to change a Five Dolar Bill; when the Squire presents his Pocket Book to give change Canstabel said Squire Were the Hell you git all thart Money from you Gord Dangd old Scount. Squire said Hell an due yur want to noe? And such is the Oficals to meet out Justice that America Best of The Sons of America is Lasey & worthless, and had not Been for Hur Mineral & Vegetbael Welth the Go Bankrupt. These few remarks I close. Please to Excuse this Hasty Epistle.—I remain yours Sencearly. W. H.

Dover, Y. J.

A BEAUTIFUL PEAFOWL.

What a Physician Thinks of the Present Style of Dresses.

To show our lady friends what the medical fraternity think of the style of dress adopted by them, we give the following extract from an address delivered at the recent meeting of the State Medical Society, by Dr. Washington Atlee: He spoke of "delicate girl, pallid and wan, struggling wearily under a load of clothing all suspended, not from the shoulders, but from her necessarily constricted waist. See this beautiful peafowl as she drags her long trail through the tobacco juice, the slush and mud of our dirty pavements, scraping up sticks, straws, old paper, cigar stumps and filthy quids of tobacco, and dropping them at every crossing, and thus block after block repeating the same disgusting and injurious performance. She finally reaches home worn out with her burden, her costly dress smeared with the most offensive filth, her stockings soiled, her limbs wet and cold."

She had as much stuff in her flounces and pack saddles as would make an old style dress. This is not all. Her heel mark is scarcely larger than a thumb nail, a skip, and the impression of a very narrow sole. It is only five or six inches long. The heathen Chinee could scarcely do better. Look at this shoe. A heel two inches high shaved down to a point, placed almost under the instep. Instead of the oscalcis, she uses the scaphoid cuboid as the heel. In place of the supports being on a level, the heel is tilted up two inches higher, the foot is crowded forward, the great toe is forced over the others. She is constantly walking down hill, and in health is going down hill all the time. All this forces her entire weight of its proper line, and she is compelled, in order to maintain her perpendicular, to throw her hips back. He contrasted the real and the fashionable woman, and thus accounted for many of her ailments. He urged a change in dress, that no longer should women be thus travestied and injured by fashion. He alluded to the fearful increase in the use, by women, of tonics and stimulants, as partly the result of their indisposition from these abominable dress fashions, and urged, very emphatically, a reform in this respect.

Vassar Girls and Candy.

According to the reluctant testimony of the steward of Vassar College, the four or five hundred girls who attend that institution are sadly addicted to candy. They consume it openly or furtively between meals, indeed, on all suitable and unsuitable occasions, and this the steward justly deems an unwholesome practice. He has had therefore to break it up, or at least discourage it, by adding mixed candies to the daily *ecnu*. Whether it is wise to defer so far to the sugary longings of the "sweet girl graduates" is for doctors and other owl-like persons wise in peptic matters to determine; but it is certain that munching candy at all hours of the day cannot be a good thing for any, even the toughest, human stomach, and it will hurt the girls seriously unless they stop it. They will lose their handsome complexions and become yellow like their old aunts: then their high spirits will depart from them and they will become gloomy and dyspetic, and this goodly frame, the earth, will seem but a sterile promonotory. Their learning will avail them naught unless their food assimilates. Let them lay this truth well to heart and put away their *bonbonnieres*. Some of them are destined, we hope, to be great persons—George Eliots, Mrs. Somerville, Rosa Bonheurs and the like—and some, we doubt not, are appointed by fate to be mothers of our American Gracchi. To the complete fulfillment of either or any of these works a good digestion is indispensable, and after this solemn admonition we expect every Vassar girl to take the best possible care of hers henceforth and always.—*N. Y. World.*

TWO PICTURES.

BEFORE MARRIAGE.

My Maggie! my beautiful darling!
Creep into my arms, my sweet!
Let me fold you again to my bosom—
So close I can hear your heart beat.
What! these little fingers been sewing?
One's pricked by the needle I see!
These hands shall be kept from such labor
When once they are given to me.

All mine, little pet, I will shield you
From trouble and labor and care;
I will robe you like some fairy princess,
And jewels shall flash in your hair!
Those slippers you gave me are perfect!
That dressing gown fits to a T!
My darling! I wonder that Heaven
Should give such a treasure to me!

Eight—nine—ten—eleven! My precious,
Time flies so when I am with you!
It seems but a moment I've been here,
And now—must I say it?—Adieu!

AFTER MARRIAGE.

Oh! Meg, you are heavy! I'm tired!
Go sit in the rocker, I pray;
Your weight seems a hundred and ninety,
When you plump down in that sort of way.
You had better be mending my coat-sleeve,
I've spoken about it before;
And I want to finish this novel,
And look over those bills from the store

This dressing gown sets like the deuce;
These slippers run down at the heel!
Strange anything can never look decent;
I wish you could know how they feel;
What's this bill from Morgans? Why, surely
It's not for another new dress?
Look here! I'll be bankrupt ere New Year,
Or your store bill will have to grow less.

Eight o'clock! Meg, sew on this button
As soon as you finish that sleeve.
Heigh-ho! I'm so dreadfully sleepy;—
I'll pile off to bed, I believe.

Quaint Bit of English Gossip.

A London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives this rather quaint bit of gossip, which he says has the double merit of being credible and creditable. Lord Blank, a little time ago, was the subject of a considerable scandal, which appears to have got abroad through a governess who resigned her position in his mansion, (he was a widower,) and afterwards assigned as her reason his Lordship's improper intimacy with one of his domestics. Just as these whispers began to circulate concerning the nobleman whose character had been spotless, his friends received marriage cards in which his name was connected with a plain "Miss" Somebody whom nobody had heard of. The fact turned out to be that Lord Blank had fallen in love with his parlor maid; that for a year or more he had devoted every evening of his life to her instruction, so unconsciously giving rise to scandal; and that when the maid had learned as much as young ladies generally know (which she says was not nearly so hard as to get her h-s right) he married her. Of course to the grand world in which this eccentric nobleman moved the scandal had been only an amusing surprise; but the marriage with the parlor-maid—that was shocking. However, this young dame had several characteristics to whose value people of fashion are not insensible. First, she is one of the most beautiful women in London; secondly, she has a refined simplicity of manner, and, thirdly, she has a taste in dress which has already gained her a certain fame among artists. In short, the parlor-maid turns out to have had all the honors in her hand, and now, even among those of the class to which her lord has introduced her, there is no more general favorite, as certainly there are none more piquant and attractive.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellans-bee, Joshua Rhodes, E. H. Harman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Statuary, Altars, Figures, &c. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh mh24:MWF

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Jardeniers and Bronze Tables.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

JAMES LITTELL,
SUCCESSOR TO
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apsp:87

CARD!
C. A. BOUCHER,
The Founder, and Proprietor for Seven Years of the
GREAT ORIGINAL
Red Front Tea Warehouse
NO. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh,
Takes this opportunity to announce to the thousands of his old friends and customers that he has again assumed control of the same old stand, the Original Red Front Tea Warehouse, and will endeavor to make it in the future what it was in the past—the great headquarters for the working masses, where every article in the grocery line will be sold in its purity, and at the lowest possible prices.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
Families or clubs sending their money with their orders, by registered letter, P. O. order, or by express, will have their goods carefully selected and securely packed under my own supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed to all. Respectfully,
C. A. BOUCHER,
TF No. 114 Smithfield Street.

REMOVAL.
Having consolidated our stocks and removed the contents of our store on Liberty street, to
OUR NEW STAND,
NO. 100 WOOD ST.,
We are now prepared to offer special bargains in all goods in our line.
DECORATED DINNER SETS,
200 Pieces for $45.
Decorated China Tea Sets
44 Pieces for $10.
DECORATED CHAMBER SETS,
100 different styles to select from.
Stone China, Parisian Porcelain, White and Gold Band China,
Of the most beautiful shapes ever offered.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRITANNIA WARE,
AT SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Vases, Cut Glass Ware & Statuary,
Very handsome and great variety.
AT LOW FIGURES.
G. H. GARBER & CO.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS FOR sale by J. B. CANFIELD, May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 23
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS!
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF
Early Season's Prices.
Our thanks are but justly due to the Public for their very liberal patronage received during the present season, as it has resulted in the same steady increase of business (despite the common complaint of dull times) that season after season of the many years of our past business intercourse has shown. This steady, active business that the public has built up for us, keeps our stock always
New, Fresh and Attractive,
And enables us to secure for our customers the many bargains offered in Dress Goods in the Eastern markets as the season draws to a close. We are now offering
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Just bought, in many cases at one-half the prices they were a few weeks since.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 25 cents.
At 18 3-4c and 25c,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 37½c and 50c.
At 37 1-2c and 50c,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 75c and $1.
EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE IN
Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Delleges, Poplins and Mohairs.
Plaid Dress Goods, great variety.
Pongees and Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Fine Dress Goods.
Dress Linens and Wash Fabrics.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Mohair Alpacas.
Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
All offered at the lowest possible prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE,
Have Open Full Lines of
THIN GAUZE
AND
Gossamer
VESTS & DRAWERS
In All Sizes and Grades for
Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys,
AT
Lowest Prices.
RETAIL STORES.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island,
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Will open for the reception of guests July 1st. Elegant Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Address,
L. B. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.
W. MULLIN & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa., St. Cloud Hotel, Phila.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh. q26

RENOVO HOTEL.
This pleasant and

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 25, 1875.

There was little activity yesterday in financial circles, the excessive heat having to do with the situation. The summer heats are now fully upon us, and there will be no other activity than is occasioned by absolute necessity. An effort seems to be in progress to promote sales of real estate, but even in that direction a general inactivity seems to have fallen on all. Quiet is the order of the day. The outflow of gold promises to be the great financial feature of this year, and we find many bankers and business men who thought four months ago that we were on the road to specie payments, with the conviction that the entire stock of gold will be drained out of this country within the next six months. Our annual liability to foreign holders of National, State, city and railroad bonds is probably $100,000,000. In addition to this, it is estimated that 40,000 first-class passengers will pass four months of the year in Europe. Allowing $1,000 gold per capita, and we have the astounding amount of $40,000,000 gold taken out of country. The amount of freight money paid to foreign vessels is hard to estimate, but whatever be its amount, it is equally a drain of specie, and the number of American vessels is too small to counteract it by the collection of freights from foreign nations. Our total production of precious metals is not over $75,000,000 per annum. It is apparent, therefore, that unless the balance of foreign trade is very largely in our favor it will not be long before the entire accumulation of specie in this country is gone. The consummation has been deferred ever since the close of the war by the continual marketing of American bonds of one sort or another. But it is apparent that we cannot go on borrowing forever to pay the interest on the debts we already owe. American railroad bonds are in such bad odor that Europe will take no more of them. It is possible that the urgency of the national banks to surrender their circulation may still throw a good many government bonds on the market, and that the foreign demand for some sort of investment will draw these bonds to Europe, and that this will for a time substitute the outflow of gold, but ultimately the complete drain of the specie is inevitable.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117¼	5-20's 1867	122¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	124¼	1865—coupons	122¾
6-30's 1862	118¾	10-40's	117⅞
" 1864	118¾	Currency 6's	122¼
" 1865	122¾	1881 New	122¾
" 1868 new	123⅝	10-40's—coupons	117⅞
	RAILWAYS.		
N. Y. Cen	101⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	72¾
L. S.	101¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
C. & A. I. C	120⅞	Harlem	130
St. Paul	32¾	Adams Express	99
Do. Preferred	68	American Express	58¾
Michigan Southern	61¾	U. S. Express	46
Do. Central	68	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	79¾
North Western Com	57¾	Pacific Mail	39
Do. Preferred	69¾	Fort Wayne	97¼
Rock Island	103	Hannibal & St. Jos	22¾
Chicago & Alton	87½	Terre Haute	14½
Pacific Mail	39	Iron Mountain	22
Western Union Tel.	74¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	50	Lehigh Valley (S)	61¾
Reading (S)	53	Penna. Trans (B)	45¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	129½	Empire Dr. (B)	34¾
Oil Creek (S)	9¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	77

NEW YORK, June 24, 1875.

Money was easy at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 3½5. Sterling was quiet at 486¼a486¦ for sixty day and 489¾a490 for sight. The customs receipts were $287,000. Gold was firm at 117¼a117¾. The borrowing rates were 1, 2 and 1-64. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $24,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. Governments are strong. Railroad bonds are firm. State securities are moderately active and strong. The specie shipments were $300,000, half gold. The Government awarded $500,000 gold to-day at from 117.09 to 117.15.

Wilson & Wheeler, woolen manufacturer, are reported as having suspended payment.

The stock market opened active, and excitement and a general improvement of ¼ to 1 per cent. to prices took place as compared with the closing quotations yesterday. The transactions in Pacific Mail and Lake Shore were especially large, the former advancing to 40¾ and the latter to 62½. At the second call Pacific Mail declined to 39¾ and Lake Shore to 61¾, the remainder of the list also showing a decline of ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the highest point. At the final close the market was firm at a recovery in prices of ¼ to ¾ per cent. from the afternoon decline. Pacific Mail was the most prominent stock, and closed at 39a39¾, after selling at 40¾ and 39¼. Lake Shore recovered from 61¾ to 61¾, and Western Union from 74¼ to 74¾. The other changes were generally slight. Investment shares were strong, with only small offerings. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose to 120¾, Pittsburgh to 90¾, and Michigan Central to 68.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 197,000 shares, of which 85,000 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 6,000 Erie, and 47,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 126¾; 5-20's of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 118¾; do '65, 122¼; do of '65, new, 125; do of '67, 123¼; do of '68, 125; 10-40s, 119¼; new 5s, 118¾; currency 6s, 122¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 103; Tennessee old, 47¼; do new, 48¾; Virginia new, 37; do old, 37½; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 62½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 15½; Adams Express, 99; Wells & Fargo, 78; American Express, 53; United States Express, 46; Pacific Mail, 39; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 14¾; Erie, preferred, 29¾; Harlem, 130; Harlem preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 68; Pittsburgh, 90¾; North Western, common, 57¾; preferred, 69¾; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; St Paul, 32¾; St. Paul, preferred, 84; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 97¼; Terre Haute, 14¾; Terre Haute, preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 102; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 49; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Lake Shore, 61¾; C. C. C. & I. C., 44; Illinois Central, 101¾; Union Pacific, 73; Central Pacific, 106¾; Union, 106¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120.

LONDON, June 24—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,307,000 during the past week. This is the largest weekly increase since 1872. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £24,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is now 42¾ per cent. There was no change in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to-day. Consols, Money, 93 5-16; account, 93¾; 5-20s, '65, 106¾; do '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 22.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 64f 20c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,325,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

The Grain Outlook, Statistically.

GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	June 21, 1875.	June 22, 1874.
Wheat, bu	2,039,056	734,479
Corn, bu	2,218,699	1,495,362
Oats, bu	408,162	233,823
Rye, bu	434	8,979
Barley, bu	11,300	11,786
Total	5,730,263	2,484,439

As compared with last week the above statement shows a decrease of 547,348 bu. wheat, 508,866 bu. corn, 15,708 bu. barley, and an increase of 162,109 bu oats and 95 bu rye.

GRAIN IN STORE IN MILWAUKEE.

The stock of grain in Milwaukee on June 19 was reported by the elevator companies, as compared with the stock on the corresponding date last year, as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Wheat, bu	560,497	423,694
Corn, bu	38,655	57,224
Oats, bu	11,358	27,267
Rye, bu	3,071	15,120
Barley, bu	9,407	2,514

GRAIN IN STORE IN PEORIA.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

	June 19, 1875.	June 12, 1874.	June 20, 1874.
Wheat, bu	27,224	29,752	3,535
Corn, bu	140,492	134,082	126,745
Oats, bu	70,562	99,760	25,620
Rye, bu	3,279	2,907	4,452

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 24, 1875.

General business continues dull, more so than usual at this particular time, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement soon. The grain markets are again considerably depressed in consequence of a reaction at the west, and notwithstanding others are light, prices are weak with a strong downward tendency. The Provisions market, on the other hand, is better, and it begins to look as if the downward movement, which prevailed all last week, had been checked. The grocery trade continues very dull, and in general produce business is only fairly active.

APPLE BUTTER—$@$5 ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Green Apples, old stock, will soon be out of season; new crop from the South may be looked for within the next week or so. We continue to quote at $3@$5 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The receipts have been small for some time past, and the supply is light in consequence, although still fully equal to the demand. Selling at $1.80@1.85 for mediums, and $1.90@2.00 for navies.

BUTTER—The market continues exceedingly dull, and with the supply accumulating and holders all anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice solid packed, 15@17; fair to good, 12@14. In consequence of the hot weather, there is but little coming for country sales at the present condition of the market it is not worth much more than sold packed. Some of our dealers have been shipping all their surplus east on consignment, and but for this the supply would be considerably larger than it is.

CHEESE—The market continues fairly active, and prices are considerably firmer, but as yet there has been no quotable or general advance. Prime Ohio Factory, 10@11; it is impossible to quote low grade cheese, as it has to be disposed of at whatever dealers can get. At Little Falls on Monday the sales amounted to 8,500 boxes, with quotations for fine factory at 13@13¼c; fair to fine, 12¾@13c; best dairy, 12½c; other, 8@12c. At Utica sales were light; fine factory quoted 13@13¼c; some sales of common at 12¾c. A New York exchange of Wednesday reports that market as follows: An active export trade has materially relieved the market of the heavy receipts noted this week and prices have worked up under them. To-day it looks as though there would be a reaction; buyers are holding off quoting the ex. reme with confidence. The heavy supplies from the Western tier of counties are running so far very green; none of them compare favorably with last week's shipments. This checks rapid operations on the part of shippers, and there is a strong probability that early concessions will be made. Ohio cheese is quiet, skims not moving.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues exceedingly quiet, and notwithstanding the supply is light, it is fully equal to the demand; there is not much inquiry in consequence of the abundance of vegetables and small fruits. Apples, 7½@8½c; Peaches, (halves) 10@10½; Blackberries dull at 9 to 10c.

EGGS—The arrivals recently although not large, were sufficient to supply the demand, which is falling off, and with the hot weather it is impossible to strictly fresh may be quoted at 19, and rough lots at 18@18½. Packers and buyers at the present time are both heated and bakers.

FLOUR—There has been no recent change in prices, neither has the general tone of the market is weak with every prospect at the present writing of an early decline in sympathy with wheat. Spring wheat flours, $5.75@6.00, outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6.25@6.50; XXX and XXXX, $6.75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $5.75@6.00.

GREEN STUFF—New Potatoes, $5.50 to $6 ₱ bbl for Norfolk Early Rose, and Peerless; $4.50 to $5 ₱ bbl; Cucumbers, $3 ₱ crate; Cabbages, $5 to $6 ₱ bbl; Bermuda Onions ₱ box, $1 to $1.25; Strawberries, 8 to 15c ₱ quart box; Raspberries, 18@20.

GROCERIES—Raw Sugars are weak, and within the past week there has been a decline of ⅛ to ¼ in New York; Refined goods, however, are still holding their own. As the fruit crop is a failure in this section of the country the consumption of sugar is not likely to be anything like as large as it was in the same period in the fall of 1874. Rio Coffee, according to our dispatches, is still quoted at steady at the seaboard, but there is no life in the market, and there are those who have not much confidence in the future stability of the basis on which quotations are advance, and, as yet, no such notice has been given.

MOLASSES—Remains without change, and is sympathy with oil, but prices are nominally unchanged; cousequently quotable at $1.10@1.15, and city make at $1.30@1.32½.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	Warden F & Co	1,172
National O. W.	Warden F. & Co	54
Livingston & Bro's	Warden F. & Co	406
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F. & Co	158
J. A. McKee & Son	J. P. Logan	200
J. T. Stockdale	J. B. Tilford & Co	250
David Bly & Co	J. P. Logan	161
C. G. Kirkpatrick	J. P. Logan	100
King & Goodwin	George Pohl	500
Total		3,147

New York Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The market has not improved either in demand or values since our last, and to effect sales prices favor the buyer, and there is little prospect of improvement until there is a more healthy tone in the woolen goods trade. Manufacturers cannot see their way clear to purchase freely, and are operating only for immediate necessities. California Wools are arriving freely, and holders are anxious to realize, and to effect large sales a further concession would have to be made. Texas are in fair demand, but other grades are held above buyers' views. Carpet Wools meet with a good inquiry; stocks are light and prices rule firm. Foreign goods met with better delivery at about steady rates. Fleeces are quiet owing to the light stock; a few lots of Western are being received; farmers' views are too high to permit of liberal purchases. Pulled and Combing are in fair request at unchanged rates. There is nothing of particular interest in the woolen goods market; prices are steady. The Cloth trade is light for the season. The sales reported 70 bales Spring; California, 29c; 12,000 lbs Berry spring; California, private terms; 119 bags Scoured Fall, private terms; 90,000 lbs Cape, 28c; 3,000 lbs Unwashed Combing, 48c; 12,000 lbs Texas, 32@c; 50 bales Spring, 46c; 40 bales Spring, 50c; 20 bales Extra Pulled, 45c; 2,000 lbs Fall California, 19@20c; 7,000 lbs Texas, 32½c; 12,000 lbs Australian, 46c; 1,000 lbs Scoured Fall California, 66c; 6,000 lbs Fall California, 22c; 16 bales Nevada, private terms; 3,000 lbs Unwashed Fleeces, 53c; 4,000 lbs Texas, private terms; 1,400 lbs Eastern Texas, on private terms; 1,000 lbs Unwashed Deerskin, on private terms; 33 bales Spring California, private terms.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 24, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle. Through.	Cattle. Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	109 cars.	45 cars.	84 cars.	29 cars.
Monday	30 "	36 "	25 "	5 "
Tuesday	19 "	43 "	6 "	42 "
Wednesday	31 "	39 "	10 "	27 "
Thursday	4 "	29 "	13 "	8 "
Total	192 "	293 "	138 "	102 "
Same time last week	295 "	145 "	109 "	86 "

FREIGHTS.

As noted in our report of Saturday last, the railroad war has been brought to a close, so far at least as relates to the live stock traffic, and there has been a general advance, as the saying is, all along the lines. Rates from here eastward have been advanced to 24c per cwt to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 29c to New York. The through rates from Chicago are as follows:

	Cts. ₱ 100 lbs.
To New York	55
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	50
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh and Bellaire	30
To Dunkirk	27½
To Cleveland	22
To Toledo and Detroit	20

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

	Per car, lbs.
Cattle	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double deck car	22,000
Hogs, single "	14,000
Sheep, double "	18,000
Sheep, single "	14,000

CATTLE.

While this has been the worst week sellers have experienced this year, the volume of business was the largest; the sales up until noon to-day, footed up 3,040 head, and the receipts of local stock exceeded those of through consignments, 293 against 192 cars, something that has not occurred for several months, and, therefore, deserving of special notice. However, there has been a sharp shrinkage in prices; prime corn-fed cattle, as compared with last week, are 20 to 25 cents per cwt. lower; while common natives and through Texas dropped fully half a cent, and, even at the decline, the market was exceedingly dull at the close, as the supply of this character was in excess of the demand. Some were shipped on in first hands, while others were turned out on grass and will be held over until next week; that prime cattle did not decline as much as the common and medium grades, was because the supply was comparatively light, and not much in excess of the demand.

The great proportion of the increase this week consisted of grass cattle, many of them being just about half fattened, and for these the market was the worst of the season within the past two years; there has been a decline of fully 1c per ₱, and unless the receipts stack off very materially, there will be a still further decline at all events for a few days. Indications just now are that the bottom has not yet been reached. Through Texas, which a couple of weeks ago brought 4½@5c, sold this week at 3¾@4c; grassers may be quoted at 4½@5½c, according to quality, although the latter is an outside price. Prime to extra fat native cattle, 5½@5¾c. There was a drove of this latter kind on sale to-day, for which 5¾ was bid and refused, but during the latter part of the week, yet is is doubtful whether it could have been sold at over 5¾c to-day. If that, as buyers were most all supplied, we mention this to show that the market wound up much worse than it opened. There appears to be but a limited demand for local cattle, and consignments of this particular kind may be given at 3½@4½.

Philadelphia shippers bought 95 cars this week; New York and Baltimore, so far as we could learn, did not take a single bullock. In addition to those bought here for Philadelphia, there were some 25 more shipped on in first hands, and John Mann, Fuller & Co and J. McFlinn & Co. had some 30 or 40 cars of through stock from St. Louis, destined for their respective country dealers and butchers bought about 60 cars.

HOGS.

The receipts since Sunday have been light, and with an average demand and more favorable advices from the west, not only as regarded hogs but the product as well, the market has had little more time, particularly within the past couple of days, although there has been, up to this writing, no improvement in prices; moreover, the most observant operators do not count much upon an advance in the present condition of affairs, with values of almost every kind shrinking; indeed, they think that the trade should be well satisfied if the market is able to hold its own. This particular kind of stock has been higher relatively for several months past than either cattle or sheep; prices were up until they were out of all reason, on the supposition that the crop was a very light one, together with a formidable speculative movement in the product, but latterly there has been quite a reaction, and we have reason to believe that it originated in the fact that hogs continued to come forward in much larger numbers and of a much better quality than was generally expected. Philadelphia hogs were quoted to-day at 7.50@7.90, and common, to prime Yorkers at 7@7¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run this week was the largest we have had for some time, footing up 102 cars, against 86 cars same time last week; and this, together with a decline in the average demand, the market has been the worst sellers have experienced this season; prices, accordingly, are 50c per cwt. lower than last week, or 1c ₱ lb off of a cent ₱ lb. The highest price reported was 5.10, which was paid for an extra bunch of fine wool sheep, averaging 95 lbs, and shipped to Ohio; the same stock last week would have sold readily at $5.50, perhaps $5.60. We can also report 2 cars of good Southern Ohio, 89 lbs at 4¾; 1 car, averaging 88 lbs, from Coshocton Co., Ohio, at 4¾; 1 car prime 95 lbs, from Wyandotte Co., Ohio, at 5c. Quotations may be given at 4@5c ₱ lb for fair to prime. Lambs, 90@96 lbs quotable at 5½@6½. At the close to-day the yards were pretty well cleared, and it is probable the arrivals will be light during the balance of the week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled, but easier; No 1 spring $1.02½; No 2 fresh 96¾c; regular sale 96¾c spot; 96¾@97c seller July; 98¼@98¾c seller August; No 3 83¾c; rejected 84c. Corn active, but lower; No 2 mixed 45c spot; 46¼c bid seller July; 47¼c bid seller August; rejected 44½@45c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 30c spot; 30¼c seller July; 37¾c bid seller August; rejected 27c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 90c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.20@1.25 spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $10.00 spot; $10.75 seller August; $10.40 seller September. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $13 spot; $13.15 seller August; $13.30 seller September. Bulk meats dull and prices advanced; shoulders 5c; short rib middles 11¾c; short clear 11¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1.16.

On call Board wheat was firmer; 97¾@97¾c July; 98¾c August. Corn was firmer; 46¾c July; 48½c August. Oats unchanged. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Flour; receipts 12,000 bbls; in fair demand; superfine western and state $4.50@4.80; common to good $4.20@5.25; good to choice $5.20@5.70; white wheat extra $5.80@6.30; extra Ohio $5.25@6.50; St. Louis $5.25@6.00. Rye flour in moderate demand at $4.25@5.50. Corn meal quiet and steady at $3.85@4.25. Wheat; receipts 147,000 bush; heavy, and 1@2c lower. No 1 spring $1.19@1.20; No 2 Chicago $1.12; No 2 Milwaukee $1.15; No 2 Northwest $1.12; unsettled Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.10@1.20; winter red western $1.26@1.34; amber $1.35; white $1.40@1.46. Rye quiet at 90c@$1. Barley dull and quiet and unchanged. Corn: receipts 80,450 bush; lower, and little more doing; mixed western 50@51c; steamer yellow 53c; white 55c; western 54c. Oats: receipts 93,000 bush; lower and heavy; mixed western 36@38c; white western 39@42c. Hay firm at 85@97c. Coffee steady at 16@18½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾@8¼c; prime 8¾c. Rice quiet. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull; refined 22@23c; crude 8@8½c. Rosin dull at $1.74@1.75. Turpentine dull at 31½c. Pork lower at $19.90@20. Beef unchanged. Cut Meats dull. Middles nominal; long clear 11¾@11½c; short 11¾c. Lard lower at 13½c. Butter quiet at 15@24c. Eggs heavy; western 18@18½c. Cheese steady at 9@12¾c. Whisky lower at $1.12½.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 24.—Tallow 44s 3d. Refined petroleum 8¾d; spirits do 8d.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 7¾d; middling Orleans 7¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 6,000 bales American. Flour: extra State 28s@29s. Wheat: No 2 red, winter 9s 2½d; No 1 Western 9s. Wheat: No 2 do 9s 1d. Corn: mixed 32s 6d. Pork: western 73s6d. Beef 72s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits 7¾d.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Petroleum: refined 26f.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour dull and rather weak; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $6.12½@6.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.75@6.50; high grades $6.50@7.50. Wheat in better demand; No 1 red $1.30@1.30½; amber $1.30@1.32; Rye $1.05@1.06. Corn in moderate demand; yellow 55c. Oats depressed; 44@45c. Provisions unchanged. Butter firmer; fine grades 18@20c. Eggs firmer; 18@19c. Cheese steady; western 10@11c. Eggs firm; western fresh 21c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1.27; No 1 white Michigan $1.24½; extra do $1.26½; amber do $1.22; seller July $1.23½@1.23; seller August $1.22; No 1 red $1.24; No 2 $1.22. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 51c; seller June 49½c; seller July 49½c; seller August 47½c; no grade 43@44½c; No 2 white 52c; low mixed 49¾c; damaged 46c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 38c; No 1 35½c; Michigan 34c; white 33½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Cotton dull at 14¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat higher at $1.18@1.25. Corn dull at 47@70c. Oats dull at 36@40c. Rye quiet at 90c. Pork unchanged. Eggs firm at 16@18½c. Butter quiet. Cheese firm; 10¼@11c. Lard quiet at $13. Lard dull and nominal; summer sold at 12c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib sides 11¼c; clear 11¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm at 9¼, 12¾@12¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.14.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Flour dull and lower; superfine $4.50; single extra $4.75; double do, $5.25@5.; choice $6.25@6.75. Oats: good supply; dull and lower at 48@52c. Bran lower; 90c. Pork held higher; mess $20@25.50 as in weight. Bacon: stock small; fair demand and firmer at 9½, 13@13½c. Corn meal quiet at $4. Others are unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 24.—Flour dull: western superfine $4.25@4.50; common extras $4.75@5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5@6.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@6.50; St. Louis $4.25@8; Illinois $6.25@8.65; fancy Minnesota $6.25@8. Corn: steady demand, with light receipts; mixed and yellow 53@54c. Oats dull and unchanged; mixed and white 47@72c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 12¾. Flour dull at $4.50@4.60. Wheat dull and weak at $1.20@1.25. Corn steady at 58c. Oats steady at 75c. Lard 14¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 9c, sides 12¾@12¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 12, sides 13¾@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 18½c, all packed. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1.19.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Wheat weak and unchanged; Corn lower at 72@73c; ears 69@70c. Oats weak; No 1 State offered at 50c; No 2 do 38c; white 43c. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley dull; car lots 10c; Ohio State test 11c; small lots 12@13c higher.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull and quiet. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee spring 98¾; No 2 $1. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 48¾@49c; No 2 $1. Corn: No 2 mixed cash 53c. Rye nominally steady; No 1 in store 95c. Barley entirely nominal; No 2 cash $1.20; seller September $1.01.50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Cotton, Flour and Rye nominally unchanged. Wheat lower at $1.23@1.25. Corn lower at 65¾c. Oats lower at 52@54c. Whisky steady at $1.18. Pork easier at $20.25. Dry salt meats: no sales. Bacon: 9, 9¾, 12¾, 12¾@13c. Lard dull at 12c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 white $1.23¾; No 1 $1.25½; amber $1.20¾. Corn quiet and steady at 57c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 34c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Cotton firm at 14¾c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm at $1.20@1.25. Corn firm at 58c. Oats dull at 49c. Lard and Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: red $1.10@1.12; amber $1.15 @1.20; white $1.20@1.25. Corn: white 67@69c. Oats, mixed 43c; white 44c. Rye: $1.03.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 24.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.18. Corn firm.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Beeves: receipts 1,600 head, making 3,400 for three days, against 4,100 same time last week; market dull and a shade weaker than yesterday, with steers at 10@13¾c; poor to fair Texans 7@10c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,100 head, making 9,820 for three days, against 9,950 same time last week; a very dull and weak market; 5¾@10c for poor to fancy lambs, and 4@5¾c for poor to extra sheep. Swine: receipts 1,640 head, making 12,060 for three days, against 9,410 same time last week; none sold alive; dressed closed firm at 6@9½c.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 10,330; no market to-day; but few good cattle offering. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 11,400 head; market this morning was dead lock, buyers demanding a decline in prices; 1,600 head Ohio clipped were disposed of yesterday afternoon, averaging 79 to 80 lbs, at $5.85@4.85. Hogs: receipts 1,200 head; total for the week 12,900; market dull and flat; sales of 1 car common Yorkers at $7; Yorkers $7@7.25; heavy hogs holding at $7.25@7.87½; no demand.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The cattle market during the past week has been fairly active, and prices were ½c lower at the close; very best 5¾@6c; first quality 5¼@5¾c; medium or good fair quality 5@5¼c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 4½@4¾c; most sales at 6@7c; receipts 1,467 head; sales 1,120 head. Hogs: the market during the early part of the week wasfairly active, but closed dull; prices ¼c lower; range 9¾@10¼c; receipts 6,818. Sheep dull and prices ¼c lower; range 4@5½c; lambs $2@4; stock, cheap; nominally $1.75@3.50; receipts 6,392.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Cattle: receipts 3,200 head; market very quiet, especially for inferior to fair; closing weak; fair to extra $5.65@6.45; Texans $3.12½@4.72½; native stock $3@4.75; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: receipts 16,000 head; market active but weak, and 10c lower; inferior to choice $6.30@7.30; fair to good $7.00@7.10; closing weak and easy; shipments 6,000 head. Sheep: receipts 250 head; dull and easy; poor to choice 3@4½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Hogs steady; shippers 6¼ @6¾c; packers $6.30@6.35; butchers $6.40@6.50. Cattle slow; choice native steers 6¾c; fair to good 5½@6.37½c; medium $5.75.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Hogs steady; good light $6.60@7.00; heavy $6.60@7.10.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton quiet and steady at 15¼@15¾c; futures closed firm, with sales of 26,000 bales: June 15 7-32@15¼c; July 15 9-32@15¾c; August 15¾c; September 15¾@15 9-32c; October 14 15-16@14 31-32c; November 14 13-32@14 27-32c; December 14 13-16@14¾c; January 14 31-32@15c; February 15 5-32@15 7-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton: demand better; sales of 1,600 bales; a considerable part of the business was for Mexico; prices stronger; up 3,04 head, and the receipts of local stock exceeded those of through consignments, 293 against 192 cars, something that has not occurred for several months, and, therefore, deserving of special notice. However, there has been a sharp shrinkage in prices; prime corn-fed cattle, as compared with last week, are 20 to 25 cents per cwt. lower; while common natives and through Texas dropped fully half a cent, and, even at the decline, the market was exceedingly dull at the close, as the supply of this character was in excess of the demand. Some were shipped on in first hands, while others were turned out on grass and will be held over until next week; that prime cattle did not decline as much as the common and medium grades, was because the supply was comparatively light, and not much in excess of the demand.

The great proportion of the increase this week consisted of grass cattle, many of them being just about half fattened, and for these the market was the worst of the season within the past two years; there has been a decline of fully 1c per ₱, and unless the receipts stack off very materially, there will be a still further decline at all events for a few days. Indications just now are that the bottom has not yet been reached. Through Texas, which a couple of weeks ago brought 4½@5c, sold this week at 3¾@4c; grassers may be quoted at 4½@5½c, according to quality, although the latter is an outside price. Prime to extra fat native cattle, 5½@5¾c. There was a drove of this latter kind on sale to-day, for which 5¾ was bid and refused, but during the latter part of the week, yet is is doubtful whether it could have been sold at over 5¾c to-day. If that, as buyers were most all supplied, we mention this to show that the market wound up much worse than it opened. There appears to be but a limited demand for local cattle, and consignments of this particular kind may be given at 3½@4½.

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HOGS.

The receipts since Sunday have been light, and with an average demand and more favorable advices from the west, not only as regarded hogs but the product as well, the market has had little more time, particularly within the past couple of days, although there has been, up to this writing, no improvement in prices; moreover, the most observant operators do not count much upon an advance in the present condition of affairs, with values of almost every kind shrinking; indeed, they think that the trade should be well satisfied if the market is able to hold its own. This particular kind of stock has been higher relatively for several months past than either cattle or sheep; prices were up until they were out of all reason, on the supposition that the crop was a very light one, together with a formidable speculative movement in the product, but latterly there has been quite a reaction, and we have reason to believe that it originated in the fact that hogs continued to come forward in much larger numbers and of a much better quality than was generally expected. Philadelphia hogs were quoted to-day at 7.50@7.90, and common, to prime Yorkers at 7@7¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run this week was the largest we have had for some time, footing up 102 cars, against 86 cars same time last week; and this, together with a decline in the average demand, the market has been the worst sellers have experienced this season; prices, accordingly, are 50c per cwt. lower than last week, or 1c ₱ lb off of a cent ₱ lb. The highest price reported was 5.10, which was paid for an extra bunch of fine wool sheep, averaging 95 lbs, and shipped to Ohio; the same stock last week would have sold readily at $5.50, perhaps $5.60. We can also report 2 cars of good Southern Ohio, 89 lbs at 4¾; 1 car, averaging 88 lbs, from Coshocton Co., Ohio, at 4¾; 1 car prime 95 lbs, from Wyandotte Co., Ohio, at 5c. Quotations may be given at 4@5c ₱ lb for fair to prime. Lambs, 90@96 lbs quotable at 5½@6½. At the close to-day the yards were pretty well cleared, and it is probable the arrivals will be light during the balance of the week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled, but easier; No 1 spring $1.02½; No 2 fresh 96¾c; regular sale 96¾c spot; 96¾@97c seller July; 98¼@98¾c seller August; No

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

THUS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once.

HOME NEWS.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE, residing in Youngstown, Ohio, will hereafter be served by Mr. P. S. McBride, who is our regularly accredited agent and with whom, parties desiring the DAILY or WEEKLY GAZETTE, will please leave their orders.

On account of the failing health of Mr. M. G. Anderson, subscribers to the GAZETTE in East Liberty will be supplied by Mr. L. Harvey, whose agency dates from June 14. Mr. Harvey is an energetic and faithful man, and will deliver the GAZETTE early and regularly, and to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their orders.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Excursion Tickets.

Those who expect to attend the anniversary festival of the Sheltering Arms, to be held to-day at Wilkinsburg, will be pleased to learn that excursion tickets can be purchased at the Union Depot good for Friday, June 25th, between Pittsburgh and Edgewood.

A Daring Thief.

On Wednesday evening, shortly before eight o'clock, a man walked into the rear part of the residence of Mrs. Stevenson, on Federal street, near Pearl street, and on the latter happened to be no one in the kitchen at the time, gathered up some dishes and other articles and walked out. He was seen going out by Mrs. Stevenson, and he was so cool about it that she did not suspect anything until she discovered that her dishes were gone.

Ankle Sprained.

Mr. George Winn, Superintendent of the Allegheny Fire Alarm telegraph, met with quite a severe accident yesterday morning. He was at the top of a ladder which was leaning against one of the alarm telegraph poles on Chestnut street, working there, when the ladder slipped from the pole and fell to the ground. In the fall Mr. Winn fell heavily to the ground and was very badly bruised, and had one of his ankles severely sprained. He was assisted to his home, where he will be confined for some days.

Temperance Meeting.

There was a Temperance meeting held at Torren's Station last evening, under the direction of Mrs. Torrens' Band. The meeting was held in the open air, on Franklintown avenue, and was presided over by Mrs. Torrens. There was a good audience in attendance, and earnest attention was paid to the addresses. The speakers were Rev. S. P. Jennings and Mr. George F. Turner, who discussed the Temperance work in all its bearings. The meeting was quite interesting.

Newell Institute for Young Ladies.

The closing exercises of this Institute took place yesterday forenoon at 255 Penn avenue, and consisted of readings, recitations and essays, interspersed with music by the young ladies. The following honors were conferred for highest monthly average (THEIR, Ing the session) in the Senior Department, Beckie E. Welsh, Sadie Booth, Lucy J. Stewart, Cora P. Barrett, Hattie B. Young, Debbie Miller, Mary Z. Blakely, Mollie J. Sherrett and Emma Bryan were the honor pupils. In the Upper Middle Department Jennie M. Black, Lillian Henry, Ida A. Smith, Allie White, and Marie Herrocee. In the Junior Department Etta Alexander, Mattie E Johnston, Mollie Davis, Annie M. Wills, Annie W. Love, S. Lulie Long and Maggie Laughlin. The graduates were Agnes W. Robertson, Vienna M. Campbell, Maggie E. Warnock. The diplomas were presented by the Principal, Dr. Newell, and a pleasant session agreeably terminated.

A Basket Picnic.

A basket picnic will be held on the grounds of the Hiland public school, East Liberty, to-day, June 24th, beginning at ten o'clock A. M. This picnic is for a day's pleasure among the children of the school. Directors of Central and Walnut Boards, patrons of the Hiland school, principals and teachers of other schools, personal friends and acquaintances of the teachers, pupils who have ever attended the institution, together with surviving members of the 105th Pa. Vet. Volenteers in and around the city, are cordially invited.

The annual basket picnic of the Lawrence school will be conducted in Winebiddle's Grove, Friday, June 25th. The school will convene at the school building, and march to the grounds, departing at eight o'clock, A. M., and will return in the evening in a body. A cordial invitation is extended to parents of pupils and friends of the school to participate in the day's festivities. Each child or family represented is requested to contribute such articles as inclination may direct to the general stock of edibles or means of recreation and sports.

The Fourth Avenue Street Railways.

Yesterday morning Gen. J. B. Sweitzer made an information before the Mayor, charging the officers of the Oakland, the Central and the South Side Passenger railways with maintaining a nuisance on Fourth avenue, where the cars of the three lines mentioned pass, and where a switch is located. The alleged nuisance, according to the information, consists in the aforesaid companies "unlawfully obstructing a certain public highway in said city, known as Fourth avenue, between Grant and Market streets, with their cars, horses, track, turn-outs and switches, by running three lines of street cars on said avenue between the points named, on a single track, and by negligently and unlawfully allowing and permitting said horses and cars to remain upon said avenue for an unreasonable length of time, so that the said highway cannot be used and traversed by the traveling public and the residents thereon, as freely and fully as they ought, and were wont and accustomed to do." The information further alleges that the odor arising from the filth about the locality mentioned is extremely offensive to the neighborhood. Subpœnas were issued and a hearing will be had at two o'clock this afternoon.

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

An Opinion Rendered Yesterday.

The following opinion was rendered in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, in the *mandamus* case of Christopher Magee, Esq., who had asked the Court to compel Councils to administer to him the oath of office as Mayor of Pittsburgh:

"The writ of *quo warranto*, or, under our practice, injunction in the nature of a *quo warranto*, is the proper legal m de of testing the petitioner's title to the office he claims. We do not consider the oath of office a pre-requisite to the maintaining of a *quo warranto*. For this reason we refuse the *mandamus*, without expressing any opinion on the legality of the petitioner's election or his right to the office he claims."

THE CHILDRENS' JUBILEE.

Music and Mirth on the Green Sward.

The jubilee of the school children of Allegheny commences this evening at half-past four o'clock in the West Park and will continue until about seven o'clock. The Citizen's Committee furnishes six bands. They will head the following schools: First ward and colored school, St. Bridget's band. Second ward, Union Corner band. Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, St. Cecelia and Heiflick's bands. Fifth ward, Great Western band. Sixth and Ninth wards, Keystone band. On arriving at the Park the opening piece of music will be the "Star Spangled Banner," by the consolidated bands. Afterwards the different bands will take the various places assigned to them and play national and popular airs. The jubilee will close by the playing by all five bands of that grand old air "Home Sweet Home." Over one hundred instruments mingling tones in this and the "Star Spangled Banner" will be worth hearing.

Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Literary and Musical Exercises Last Night in the Pittsburgh Opera House —An Immense Audience and an Interesting Entertainment—The Graduates.

It was hot last night, excessively hot, as all the world knows, but the fact that the mercury was struggling in the nineties had no effect in diminishing the immense attendance at the Pittsburgh Opera House, on the occasion of the anniversary exercises of the Pittsburgh High School. During the first half of the entertainment there was not a vacant seat in the entire house, but toward the close the warmth became so great that many were obliged to leave. The assembly was somewhat promiscuous in its character, comprising persons from all social classes, but it was withal a fashionable one, and in that respect more so than any since the one gathered to witness the recent presentation of "The Rose of Castile," and much larger. The first floor and dress circle being unable to accommodate all who sought admittance, the others found their way to the gallery, where the heat was simply terrific, and the occupants of that elevated position almost martyred themselves in order that they might display a commendable interest in the cause of education. Hundreds who couldn't find seats anywhere and some who did not feel disposed to submit to the heat left. The spectacle from the gallery was one of the prettiest the writer ever beheld, the kaleidoscopic blending of colors far surpassing in genuine beauty any spectacular drama ever produced in the Opera House. The view from the stage was equally captivating. From both points the picture was a charming one, but we are animated by no disposition to attempt a description of it. The lassitude, or what the impolite or truthful would call laziness, superinduced by a superabundant amount of caloric, has altogether too strong a hold upon the writer to be overcome by anything but an extraordinary amount of exertion.

The rear of the stage was occupied by members of the graduating class arranged in a semi-circle of rising seats. The right by members of the Central Board of Education, with City Superintendent Luckey in the front, and the left by the Faculty of the High School, with Prof. B. C. Jillson in the chair of honor; the chair Brutus always occupies when he is interviewed by Cassius on the eve of their battle with the brigades of Marc Anthony and Octavius Cæsar.

The exercises commenced promptly at eight o'clock, and were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Milligan, and an anthem rendered by the choir, which was followed by Robert Mazet in an oration concerning "Ecclesiastical Science," a title indicative of dryness, but he had been quite careful to exclude anything of that sort from it, and it proved quite interesting.

"Things that Cost Nothing," was the subject of an essay by Miss Sallie Miller, and she spoke of many things the performance of which bring pleasure and happiness to all, which are valuable and yet which cost not a bgubee. George Hosack treated oratorically of "Travel that is Worth," and in the course of his argument referred to the numerous valueless and profitless undertakings of mankind as illustrative of his point, among them an attempt to discover perpetual motion and an open Polar sea. Talking on such a cool subject as the latter was quite refreshing last night. For the purpose of securing variety the programme was judiciously interspersed with musical selections, and just at this point Miss Wilkinson sang a solo, "Pretty Zingarella." She did it so effectively that the audience encored her and she returned in the compliment by singing "Johnny's so Bashful." The speech of Jas. H. Simpson on "The Natural Resources of Pennsylvania," was a plain, practical and entertaining statement of matters in which we are all interested and, it is to be hoped, a truthful picture of the future of our State. The young gentleman's choice of a subject is quite commendable. Miss Laura G. Allen read an essay, brief put to the point, on "Higher Culture." She was applauded and gave the selection a fine rendering. A shower of floral offerings placed at her feet caused a renewal of the applause. When Daniel Wenke talked of the "Mutual Interest of Labor and Capital" he discoursed upon a topic peculiarly pertinent to the present time, and many of his best illustrations were drawn from late events in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. Hood's pathetic "Bridge Sighs," which we will not remembered, was recited at Library Hall last winter by Mrs Scott Siddons, was next sung by a double quartette, comprising members of the graduating class. The tender music to which the pathetic words are set was listently listened to, and the singers rewarded with appreciative plaudits. Charles H. Carlisle "orated" on "The Value of Human Life," and he rated it much higher than do the bankers now, and than the ancients did, the estimation in which they held it being referred to by the speaker. "The Greek Theatre" was the subject of an original address by James M. Bennett, a young man of fine appearance and whose oratory is natural and wholly free from any striving after effect. He spoke of the origin and rise of the drama in Greece and pictured it after the theatre had become a national institution. George M. Seeth delivered the only declamation of the evening, the "Battle of Lake Regillus." Mr. Sleeth is the possessor of very considerable dramatic ability, and his selection of a subject enabling him to display it fully. He occupied the stand a good while, but then he did so very well that the audience, instead of begrudging it to him, were so well satisfied that when he finished a disposition that more of it would be acceptable was loudly manifested. Miss Mary E. Scovel read a well written and edifying essay upon 'Unfinished Work," concluding by delivering the valedictory address, her remarks being brief, chaste and quite appropriate. The exercises of the evening were finished by the presentation of the diplomas, which was made by Dr. Morrison, and the benediction had been pronounced the audience was dismissed.

The following are the members of the graduating class:

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT — Laura Greer Allen, Jane Francis Bamford, James Miller Bennett, Charles Howard Carlisle, George Hosack, Benjamin Howard Lanton, Sallie Mary Macrum, Robert Mazet, Ida Virginia Miller, John Thomas Myler, Charles Prentiss Orr, Sarah Jane Patterson, Harvey Sharpe Patterson, Marvin Fellowe Scaife, Mary Elizabeth Scaife, Samuel Frew Shannon, James Harvey Simpson, George Magoffin Sleeth, William Liverton Stone, Lawrence David Strouss, Robert McBarney Vincent, Daniel Wenke.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.—Alma Corwin, Mary Elizabeth Newmont, Emma Hulme, Mary Jane Reed.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—William L. Bender, William Hurst Blake, Mahlon Montilla Bosworth, John Connel Cameron, Samuel Graham Cameron, Winfield Washington Colville, William Raphael Conrad, William Henry Charles Corbett, Patrick Cray, Richard Dunn, Andrew Easton, Wilson Harper, Elias Hughes Ensminger, James Eakin, Charles Roggers Kee, Adolph Kestner, Walter Marion Kirk, John Lageman, Robert Allen Lee, Robert Lockhart, Stewart Munn, Samuel Wilson McElroy, William Alexander McIlvaine, William Henry Niebauna, Frank Scott, Charles William Seibold, James Hunter Stewart, Robert Montgomery Sterling, Harry Bayne Thompson, George Weifer, Thomas Welfer, William Andrew Zahn, William Ziegler and Wm. Rudolph Niebaum.

"SMOKY ISLAND."

The Argument on the Question of Law Reserved.

An argument took place before a full bench in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, on the question of law reserved, which was mentioned in the verdict of the jury in favor of the plaintiffs, and which verdict was subject to the decision of the Court on this point.

Mr. Rodgers in discussing the case called the attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Reed, of Sewickley, in 1849 had applied for a patent for the property in dispute and having received it, instituted an action of ejectment in the District Court and obtained judgment, and the Supreme Court reversed the action of the Court below, on the ground that the island was not in existence then, and that there was nothing there for which the State could grant a patent. Mr. Rodgers further held that this showing it proof of the correctness of the theory advanced by the city that the island had been washed away.

Judge Kirkpatrick interrupted the speaker by saying that he came to Pittsburgh in 1816, and that he had a distinct recollection of seeing trees growing on the island, but counsel averred that the trees referred to were on the upper part of Nelson's Island, on what was formerly called "Pool head." Mr. Rodgers argued that the State had recognized the fact that there was no such island, by causing the river front to be surveyed and establishing the high and low water lines when the island is claimed now to have been.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court withheld its decision.

CAVED IN.

Two Men Buried Under Falling Debris.

An accident occurred yesterday on Western avenue, near Fulton street, Allegheny, about half past one o'clock, which it was feared would prove a very serious one. At that point a sewer is being constructed on Western avenue, and at the time mentioned two men were at the bottom of the excavation, which is about ten feet deep, when suddenly the sides of the excavation caved in and both of the men were buried up to their waists. They called for help, but as the ground was very loose and was cracked on either sides of the excavation the other men were afraid to go to their assistance for fear another cave would be caused, and the men buried entirely. By working very carefully, the two men were released from their uncomfortable positions about half an hour after the accident. They were so numb that they were unable to continue work and were helped to their homes.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Shamberg's European steamship, exchange and telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Acapulco, at New York; steamer Ethiopia, at New York; steamer Hakon Adelstein, at New York; steamer San Marcus, at Liverpool; steamer Ethiopia, at New York.

You Wish to Buy, Sell for Exchange Real Estate,

send stamp for the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register (free at the office.) School bonds for sale.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,
2w Opp. Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises Last Evening—The Programme—Confe ing of Degrees.

The Commencement exercises of the Senior class connected with the Western University was held in the Third Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Noble's) last evening, a large attendance being present to hear the addresses of the graduates and witness the conferring of degrees. At fifteen minutes of eight o'clock the College faculty, trustees and members of the class, headed by the Great Western Band, left the University building on the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, and marched down Ross street to Fifth avenue, from there to Smithfield street, thence to Sixth avenue and to the church. The procession marched down the aisle of the church headed by Chancellor Woods, while the band stood without and discoursed delightful music. A few minutes after eight o'clock the College faculty and trustees were seated on the rostrum erected for the occasion, while the graduates occupied the front seat in the auditorium. The exercises were begun promptly, and the following programme was carried out:

Music.
Prayer.....Rev. Dr. Milligan
Music.
Salutatory Oration in Latin.....Edward Arthurs Smith
Oration—"Mind Imperishable,".....Charles William Neeb
Oration—"Effects of the Crusade on Europe,".....Almos Davidson Neeld
Music.
Oration—"A Pure Imagination".....Robert Davis Thompson
Oration—"Sacrifice—The Condition of Progress".....John Haskell Young
Oration—"Labor and Capital".....Manoah Baxter Strasser
Music.
Oration—"Silent Work".....Samuel James Glass
Oration—"Jewish Heroism".....
Oration—"Trades Union".....Theodore Herbert Nevin
Valedictory Address,.....John Naylor Smith
Music.
ORATION FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.
Journalism,.....Thomas Dorrington Carnahan, A. B.
The Eye,.....John Milton Duff, A.B.
Music.
Conferring of Degrees,
Benediction. Music.

* Excused.

The salutatory oration in Latin, by Edward Arthurs Smith, was gracefully delivered and was heartily applauded. Chas. William Neeb followed on "Mind Imperishable," and drew a striking comparison between the material and spiritual world and held that while the former was subject to change and assumed different forms which were perishable, the latter would never be destroyed. The oration of Almos D. Neeld on the "Effects of the Crusade in Europe," was historical for the most part, and the speaker, after averring that though their original design was a failure, said with them began the civilization of Europe. Robert D. Thompson in considering "A Pure Imagination," contended that mind was ever active and imagination knew no bounds. The speaker drew a number of beautiful figures and his address showed that it had not only been carefully written, but was well delivered, and called forth rapturous applause. "Sacrifice—The condition of Progress," by John H. Young, was a very acceptable production. The speaker made some sharp hits, and argued that for every step in the moral elevation takes forward in the way of progress, a corresponding degree of sacrifice has to be made.

The effort of Samuel J. Gioss on "Silent work" was a eulogy on the great minds of the world who have discovered remarkable things and taken a bold stand in reformations without making particular demonstrations. Mr. Smith, on "Trades Union," advanced the most plausible theory for their conduction and thought organizations of this kind a decided advantage. The valedictory address was delivered by Charles W. Collier, and was listened to with marked attention. It contained a few words addressed to the people, students of the university, members of the senior class, trustees of the university and the faculty. The speaker, in behalf of the class, bade all an affectionate farewell.

The first oration for the degree of Master of Arts was delivered by Thomas D. Carnahan, of the *Chronicle*, who favored the audience with an able production on "Journalism." He held that the newspapers did not claim the right to give everything to the world no matter how true it might be. This would not be liberty, as there are restraints thrown around the press which it is there around journalism. The press does not make public opinion so much as it gives it shape and direction. In conclusion the speaker held that American journalism was only in its infancy, and that a time was before it was a bright future. Mr. John M. Duff followed in an address on "The Eye," in which he presented the benefits of the visual organ to man.

The next thing in order was the conferring of degrees, which was conducted by Chancellor Woods, who presented the diplomas to the graduates of each department. The following degrees were conferred: Batchelor of Arts—Edward A. Smith, Robert D. Thompson, Samuel J. Glass, and Charles W. Collier. Batchelor of Philosophy—Charles W. Neeb, M. B. Strasser, T. H. Nevin, and J. N. Smith. Civil Engineering—Almos D. Neeld. Master of Arts—Thomas D. Carnahan and John M. Duff.

After the conferring of degrees the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard, and the audience dispersed.

PRESENTATION.

A Pleasant Affair at the Home for Aged Women.

Yesterday afternoon a pleasant presentation ceremony took place at the Home for Aged Protestant Women at Wilkinsburg. About thirty ladies, members of the East Liberty Women's Christian Association visited the Home for the purpose of holding their regular semi-monthly prayer meeting. After the meeting had been opened under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Boyd, one of the inmates of the Home, Miss Steel, was called forward and made the recipient of a handsome and luxurious invalid's easy chair. The presentation was made by Miss Jennie Finley, who said:

Christian friends—young and old:—For reasons not satisfactory to myself, I have been designated by the Y. W. C. A. of East Liberty as the lady to present to you on their behalf a tangible token of the interest they feel in this christian institution for the amelioration of the aged—this Home for Aged Protestant Women—this monument, more imperishable than sculptured marbles or granite shafts, to the memories of those benevolent Christians through whose instrumentality these beautiful grounds and substantial and commodius buildings have been procured. Thank God for such practical Christianity and such Christians as these, who leave God's fair school the better for their having dwelt thereon.

In presenting to you this chair, which is almost a work of high art in its way, and which we hope will remain a permanent fixture and a thing of pleasant memory, a token of our sympathies and well wishes for the future prosperity of this institution, and the long life and happiness of those who have so liberally contributed of their substantial wealth toward the foundation and maintenance thereof, and hope that it may be instrumental in smoothing the pathway of life and allaying the pains and infirmities incidental to those well down the western slope of life, from whose bourne no traveler ever returns.

And whilst many of the donors are as yet in the morning of life, we should not and do not forget that though

We are strong and brave,
Our hearts like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In conclusion and in the name and behalf of the donors of this chair which I now present to you, I wish you a pleasant afternoon of life, and the enjoyment of many years in this your pleasant home, exempt as you are from many of the ills that flesh is heir to in the other spheres of life's drama, and hope as you near the end of life's journey, and the shadows begin to grow dark and weary, that in your Master's own good time you may be called away to that beautiful home that He has been preparing for you and for me.

That unchangeable home is for you and for me,
Where Jesus of Nazareth stands;
The King of all kingdoms forever is He,
And holds out the crowns in His hand.

Oh how sweet it will be in that beautiful land,
So free from all sorrow and pain;
With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands,
To meet one another again.

The recipient of this testimonial of affection was completely surprised, but her tears of gratitude attested the thankfulness of her heart. She is an aged lady, a suffering invalid, and the gift was one which was especially timely.

After the presentation there was a general interchange of social feeling between the visitors and the officers and inmates of the Home, which was interrupted by the arrival of the 5:15 train, upon which the visitors returned to their homes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The celebrated Bryant Minstrels, which have been playing at the Opera House during the week, with the exception of last night, at which time they gave a performance at Wheeling, will return to Pittsburgh to-night when they will make their appearance with an entire change of the programme. The troupe is composed of twenty-six performers, all of whom have shown themselves quite proficient in their specialties, and the favor which they won by their entertainments during the early part of the week cannot fail to secure them a good house on their return to-night, with such minstrels as Moran, Barry, Delehanty, Hengler, Walters and Morton, the performance cannot fail to be one which will afford a lot of fun to those attending. This troupe will only make three more appearances at the Opera House, to-night, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night, when they will leave to meet other engagements.

A Windfall for Buyers.

The old adage that "it is an ill wind that blows good to no one," has verification even in the great Bown fire, which, although the cause of heavy loss to Mr. H. McCallum, of the Fifth avenue Carpet store, will yet be of great gain to his customers, as the best qualities of his goods being damaged by water he has marked them down to bottom figures with the intention of closing them out. The carpets, &c., are but slightly damaged and their excellence and beauty is still sufficient to commend them to the attention of buyers, and when we take into account that they will be sold at nominal figures, it is beyond a doubt that extra good bargains must be the result of a purchase of these goods. The goods are exposed to sale in the basement of the Diamond National Bank, corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty, where parties will repair who desire something good and cheap in this line.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Sewickleyans will be entertained with a Cantata at Mozart Hall to-night.

....The Hartman Investigating Committee, of Allegheny, will hold another meeting this evening.

....All the schools of Allegheny will likely close to-day instead of continuing until Wednesday next.

....A picnic of the parents, teachers and pupils of the Twentieth ward schools will be held to-day at Baum's grove.

....College Commencements are now in order, and the voice of the salutatorian and valedictorian are heard in the land.

....Louis Sharer, a farmer residing in Richmond township, had his pockets picked of $38 on a car of the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway yesterday.

....John Ginley was committed for trial yesterday by Alderman Anderson on a charge of stealing $100 from Jno. McEnally, his room-mate while lodging for a night at the St. Clair Hotel.

....Officer Harrison Miller shot a mad dog yesterday at the Fifth Avenue House. The animal created an immense excitement while it was on the street and before driven to cover and killed.

....The surviving members of the Sixty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will meet in the Reception Room of Municipal Hall on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of effecting an organization.

....Yesterday morning a party of workmen engaged in digging sand at the corner of Juniata street and the Fort Wayne Railroad, Allegheny, unearthed several coffins. This ground was formerly used as a cemetery, but it was abandoned many years ago.

....In default of $1,000 bail, James Clark and Wm. Early were committed for trial yesterday for knocking John Melrose down on the railroad bridge on Wednesday night and robbing him of his watch and forty dollars in money.

....A new base ball club has been organized in the Twelfth ward. The members are M. J. McCullough, captain; W. Twaddle, Geo. Glover, J. Geoghegan, D. Lommis, J. Good, C. Ostermeer, J. Thompson, T. McKenry.

....Charles Summers, aged nine years, whose parents reside at No. 94 Marion street, in alighting from an express wagon at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street yesterday morning, fell and dislocated his collar bone.

....The 61st Regt. Pa. Vol. having been reorganized, there will be a meeting at Gerat's Hall this evening, June 24th, at 8 o'clock, to adopt the constitution and by-laws, also to receive the Banner of the old organization and elect officers.

....An urgent appeal is made in behalf of the Western University for subscriptions to increase the endowment fund to $200,000. One hundred thousand dollars has been contributed by Mr. Thaw on condition that the other $100,000 be raised by July 1st.

....Contractor Hartupee says he knew nothing of the cracks in the valve chambers referred to yesterday, which have been delivered at the foundations, until his attention was called to them. He says he will attend to them, if it is found necessary, although to do so will occasion considerable expense to him.

....William Spence, a step-son, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated in the attempt to rob his step-father's house—Mr. Conley's—in Allegheny, on Tuesday night. He confesses to having taken part, but denies that he committed the assault on his step-father. He is in the lockup awaiting a hearing.

....*Peterson's Journal of Popular Literature for July* is overflowing with good things. This month the managers begin with the publication of the promised serial which is entitled "The Deserted Husband." Among the contributors this month are May Agnes Fleming, A. Besant, Alice Hamilton, M. F. Egan, and several others.

....A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Henry Wolf by Alderman Wehner, of Allegheny, the defendant having been charged with aggravated assault and battery by his brother Martin. Wolf is a notorious character, and in the habit of abusing complainant, while on a drunken spree, and that on Wednesday night he beat him shamefully.

....City Attorney Bigelow has rendered an opinion that J. J. Davis, whom Mayor McCarthy assigned to duty as Clerk to the Chief of Police, is not entitled to pay for the performance of clerical services. Controller Snodgrass has, therefore, refused to issue a warrant to Mr. Davis, and the latter has entered a civil suit before Alderman Black to recover the amount of his claim.

....Yesterday afternoon a large number of pupils of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind arrived from Philadelphia over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They took up one entire car, and included both sexes of all ages. The annual vacation takes place at this time, and the pupils are permitted to visit their homes. The great number of them belonged to this city. They were met at the Union Depot by friends, and the greetings were enthusiastic.

....A few days ago Mr. Frank Reno had a watch stolen from the store of Mr. James Reno, on Federal street, Allegheny. At the time the "ticker" was missed, suspicion rested on William Chambers as being the party who had appropriated it to his own use, and an information was accordingly made against him before Alderman McClelland, who was absent from the city on a furlough, but the officers never succeeded in finding him until yesterday morning, when they took him into custody.

PERSONAL.

***Dr. J. G. McCandless will leave on a two month's trip to Europe on the 7th prox.

***Mayor McCarthy inspected the police system of New York during his absence, and may introduce some new points here.

***Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., is the guest of Bishop Domenec. He will deliver an address in the Cathedral on Sunday.

***James N. Hunt, of Pittsburgh, delivered the Master's oration at the commencement exercises at Allegheny College, Meadville, yesterday.

***Miss Anna M. Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio, will address the Mass Temperance meeting this evening at Christ M. E. Church, Penn street.

***Mr. Frank Higgins, of the *Post* was caned at Williamsport the other day. It was done in Room 47, by Dr. Sherlock, of Beaver Pa., in behalf of Will Brown and A. J. Marchand, of Greensburg.

***Mr. George F. Turner, who has been spending the last six months in Philadelphia, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is again welcomed back again by his friends. Entirely unsolicited upon the part of the gentleman or his friends, and the action of the College authorities was an entire surprise to him. It was an honor, however, that was cordially bestowed, for the recipient is a cultured scholar who is fully deserving of this recognition of his abilities.

***Dr. Hunter, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, formerly Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres at Allegheny College, is visiting his Meadville friends: Wm. T. Dunn, Esq., class '52, and wife. Dr. Hunter, who is in attendance at the anniversary exercises. They are the guests of Mr. J. B. Findley; Daniel McKee, of S. McKee & Co., Pittsburgh, arrived this afternoon, and is sojourning with his former commencement. He is looking as robust as during the days he tread the classic halls of Allegheny College.—*Meadville Republican.*

To the Public.

Notice is hereby given to the public and the friends and patrons of Alexander McIlwaine, deceased, that the good will, lease and appurtenances of the auction business, heretofore conducted by the said deceased, McIlwaine, has been sold by me to John D. Bailey, who will on and after July 1st, succeed to all the good will, emoluments and benefits of the said auction business, which he will conduct at the old stand, the old stand, No. 106 Smithfield street, as the successor of Alexander McIlwaine.

Mr. Bailey, having purchased for a sum of money, satisfactory to me and friends of my late husband, the good will of the business, I most respectfully and earnestly request the public, who have so long favored my husband with their confidence and patronage, to extend the same to Mr. Bailey and ask the friends of Alexander McIlwaine and of myself to use their influence to render the goodwill of the business as valuable as possible to Mr. Bailey, in return for the generous manner in which he has acted in the purchase of the business.

AMELIA L. McILWAINE,
Administratrix Estate of Alexander McIlwaine, deceased.

PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1875.

In accordance with the above notice, I hereby notify the friends of the late

ALEXANDER M'ILWAINE, ESQ.,

the public and my friends that on and after the first day of July I will continue the business of

M'ILWAINE'S AUCTION HOUSE,

and hope by close attention to business and fidelity to the interests of the patrons of the house, to merit their support, and will endeavor to render the same satisfaction as was given by the late proprietor.

Having secured the services of Mr. Simeon Loomis, who has so long occupied the position of chief clerk of the house, and the other old employes, I am fully prepared to give the same particular attention to sales of stock, real estate, household furniture, books, &c., as heretofore.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Successor to Alexander McIlwaine.

Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe R. R. Lands for Sale.

For circulars and cheap tickets, apply to
CROFT & PHILLIPS, Agents,
2w Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carpenters and Builders

should buy Drum's improved Sash Weights the cheapest and best in the market, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Street Contractors

and others should go to Drum & Son's for Axes Patent Shovels; also for Picks and Wheelbarrows, &c., 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Wagon Makers

Can get a lot of Single-trees very cheap, at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Sash Weights

of Drum's improved make at Drum & Son's, 159 Federal street, Allegheny. Try them once and you will use no others.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thomas Sinclair to John Holmes, the Court appointed John Aiken and H. H. Nieman appraisers to appraise the estate and effects of the late Thomas Sinclair.tiou

The argument list engaged the attention of this court yesterday.

The Smoky Island case come up for argument on points of law, which is referred to elsewhere.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

William Henderson plead guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, made on oath of D. K. O'Brien. The defendant was sentenced to the Work House for a period of two years.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jefferson Morgan and Calvin B. White, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Philip Hoerr, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

In the case of Francis Flood, indicted for a similar offense, on oath of H. J. Adams, the defendant was convicted of larceny and acquitted of receiving stolen goods.

Frank Hart was convicted of false pretenses. Edward Crawford was the prosecutor.

Adam Hoehle, indicted for larceny, on the oath of D. McKelvy, was found guilty.

In the case of George Barker, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, the jury found a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Cockey Ward et al., Wm. Robinson et al.,
Mary Woods, Pat. Call *alias* Taffy,
Thomas Mullen, Wm. Rogers,
Eliza'th McCallister, John Irwin,
Jas. Moffat, Albert Beebe, et al.,
John Garber, James Ford,
Wm. Gallagher, Pat. McTurney,
Geo. Koehler, John Fraaier,
Dan'l Driscoll, Thos. Kavaugh et al.,
Jacob King.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway brought an action against the city for the recovery of a bill of $135.12½ for the removal of a lot of rubbish and dirt which was washed on the car track of the complainants on the 26th of July, 1874, at a point between First and Second streets on Carson street, South Side. When the company was incorporated in 1859 they obtained the right to lay a street car track along Carson street, from the borough of South Pittsburgh, on certain terms, among which were that the company was to keep the street in good repair, and remove from curb to curb, to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets, and also to keep it in reasonable sanitary condition. The company accepted the terms, and at that time the street was nothing but a country road, and from then to the point named on Carson street, there seems to have been a natural ravine and and the heavy rain of July, 1874, caused a deposit on the car track sufficient to stop the cars. The plaintiffs called upon the Street Commissioners and requested them to remove the obstruction, and they having refused to do so, they had it done and paid for it. The question involved is "who is liable for the expense incurred in removing the deposit referred to." The matter was submitted without argument, and should the Court be of opinion that the plaintiffs are not legally bound at their own expense to remove from the roadway the deposit, judgment is to be entered for the plaintiffs for the sum expended, with interest from July 25th, 1874, and costs of suit. If the Court should hold a contrary opinion, then judgment is to be entered for the defendant with costs, each party reserving the right to sue out a writ of error.

HOT, WHEW!

The Heated Term Fairly Upon Us.

The "heated term" is now fairly upon us, and those prophets who predicted a cool summer have lost all the reputation they ever enjoyed as weather prognosticators. Old Prob. deferred for a long time a full display of the fervency of his nature, but the past few days he has given very emphatic evidence of the warmth of his affection for the denizens of earth. Within the past forty-eight hours the weather has been of a character to "make the corn grow to reaching," and it has had a reverse influence upon suffering humanity. "Wilt" has been stamped upon perspiring human kind, and existence to the sufferer who looked out upon life from behind a lather of sweat, has not seemed to possess those charms which are poetically supposed to belong to existence here.

It is probable that the comparatively cool weather we have had through the year to visit their homes. The great number of them belonged to this city. They were met at the Union Depot by friends, and the greetings were enthusiastic.

....A few days ago Mr. Frank Reno had a watch stolen from the store of Mr. James Reno, on Federal street, Allegheny.